

THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY

VOL. 45, No. 15

182

MARCH 24, 1952

WHOLE No. 1149

CONTENTS

CHARLES S. RAYMENT: Three Notes on the Roman Declamation	225
A. NEHRING: Don't Monkey with the Donkey!	229
CHAUNCEY E. FINCH: Pseudo-Smerdis and Pseudo-Demetrius	230
Reviews	230

P. D. Meritt and Others, *The Athenian Tribute Lists* (Raubitschek); H. H. Scullard, *Roman Politics* (Hammond); F. G. Kenyon, *Books and Readers in Ancient Greece and Rome* (Hulley); G. Jachmann, *Vom frühalexandrinischen Homertext* (Kent); A. de Marignac, *Imagination et dialectique* (Barnes); T. G. Tuckey, *Plato's Charmides* (Hoerber); S. A. Handford, *Caesar: The Conquest of Gaul* (Murphy); C. A. Robinson, Jr., *Ancient History* (Rogers).

C. A. A. S.: Program of Forty-Fifth Annual Meeting	232
GERALD F. ELSE: A Basic Latin Vocabulary along Etymological Lines	241

NOTE: The last-named item constitutes Fascicle 2 of this issue. Please see the note at the foot of page 241.

THREE NOTES ON THE ROMAN DECLAMATION

I. THE EVOLUTION OF A DECLAMATORY THEME

From even superficial study of the Roman rhetorical training, two peculiarities, seemingly incompatible, are easy to discern: first, the declamatory exercises, despite their statements of law and systematic argumentation, do not often reproduce actual court cases but are full of anachronisms, falsely masquerading laws, and fanciful circumstances; second, though freedom of invention was thus unrestricted, the schools preferred to modify traditional themes rather than strike out on new lines. It is not my intention in this note to discuss the causes of these conflicting tendencies, but to show by a specific example how the rhetoricians, putting themselves into the straitjacket of voluntary imitation, contrived nevertheless to achieve a severely limited variety.

The fictitious law which serves as the starting-point for Seneca *Controversiae* 9.4 and for pseudo-Quintilian *Declamationes minores* 358 and 372 is mentioned by Theon to illustrate *asapheia* (*ambiguïtas*): "Ambiguïty on account of omission often occurs, as in the law 'Let him who strikes his father have his hands cut off': for the law does not state whether it also applies to him who

does so unknowingly [*di' anoian=per imprudentiam*], or even to him who does so with kindly purpose [*ep' eunoiai*], indeed to everyone in general."¹ The language of the enactment in Seneca is *qui patrem pulsaverit, manus ei praecidantur*; the formulae in Quintilian differ slightly (358 . . . *manus perdat*, 372 . . . *manus ei incidantur*).

Such a penalty is, of course, much too rigorous for even the aggravated offence. That to strike one's father entailed impairment of civil status (*capitis deminutio maxima*) under an action *kakôscôs gonôn* (*malae tractationis*) among the Greeks, Sprenger shows, although he does not exclude the possibility of further punishment.² At Rome it appears almost certain that an action *iniuriarum* would have been the complainant's recourse; Bornecque, an excellent authority, categorically asserts that the idea of cutting off a culprit's hands is a rhetorical invention.³

¹ Theon *Progymn.* (=L. Spengel, *Rhetores Graeci* II 130, lines 29-31).

² J. Sprenger, *Quaestiones in Rhetorum Romanorum Declamationes Iuridicae* (= *Dissertationes Philologicae Halenses* 20 [1912] 169-264) 240.

³ H. Bornecque, *Sénèque le Rhéteur, Controverses et Suasoirs* (Paris 1932) II 557, n. 138.

The *controversia* of Seneca follows the line suggested by Theon's phrase *ep' eunoiai*. A mere outline of the circumstances will suffice to show the development: A tyrant summoned a man and his two sons to the citadel; there he ordered the youths to strike their father. One refused and flung himself from a tower to his death. The other complied with the command, and was admitted to the tyrant's friendship. Having won the latter's confidence, he took advantage of his opportunity and killed the tyrant. When subsequently suit was brought to exact the penalty for striking one's parent, the father defended his son. The case plainly illustrates a conflict between the letter and the spirit of the law (what the author of the treatise *Ad Herennium* terms *ex scripto et sententia* [*Auct. ad Her.* 1.19; cf. *Cic. Inv.* 1.55, 69]).

Such a subject for declamation, though it offered ample opportunity for pathetic effects, for characterization of the principals, and for commonplaces, presented little challenge to the student in organizing his argument. Furthermore, it would have been virtually impossible to plead the other side of the case with either conviction or success. Those weaknesses can not be found in the pair of declamations from pseudo-Quintilian, even if they do justly incur Sprenger's censure: *Deinde vero complures a rhetoribus . . . moventur iuris controversiae non minus ineptae quam argutae hac lege ad argumentorum narrationis inventionem allata: "qui patrem pulsaverit, manus ei praecedantur."*⁴

As happens not infrequently in pseudo-Quintilian, Cases 358 and 372 are opposing arguments on the same facts. Decision is to be rendered in accordance with two laws, one the text already cited, the other, *Talionis sit actio*, an anachronistic revival of the provision of the Twelve Tables respecting broken bones. The *narratio* runs thus: A man "raised" an exposed child and brought him up as his own son. When the youth struck him, he cut off the offender's hands, as if by paternal right. Later the natural father acknowledged his son, who called him as an advocate and brought suit for punishment in kind against the foster father.

The imprecision of this statement permitted the declaimer freely to invent *colores*, or justifications of behavior, from which he could draw arguments supporting either side; as Quintilian says, *multa in iis relinquuntur incerta, quae summus ut videtur,⁵ and Ex scholis haec vitia* [i.e. the liberty of inventing actions such as dramatic behavior of clients, adversaries, or witnesses], *in quibus omnia libere fingimus et impune, quia pro facto est quicquid volumus.*⁶ These justifications, together with the change of situation, serve to refine and subtilize what had been in Seneca a simple case devoid of conflict on moral issues.

⁴ Sprenger *loc. cit.* (*supra*, n. 2).

⁵ I.e. *sustulit* (372), used with reference both to the literal act and to the figurative recognition.

⁶ *Inst. or.* 2.10.14.

⁷ *Ibid.* 6.1.43.

The *sermo* containing instructions to the prosecuting declaimer in Case 358 emphasizes the legal weakness of the youth's case, pointing out that redress is ordinarily impossible against a punishment sanctioned by law, and that his behavior in striking the man who had raised him was also invidious. He is advised to claim that his foster parent was cruel to him, that he had suspected that he was not the defendant's son, that he had complained to friends and instituted inquiries regarding exposed children; that the defendant, angered by such conduct, had sought to create a situation in which the youth would be driven to strike him, and when the provocation proved unbearable, had acted with speed to inflict the legal punishment, not consulting relatives; and that the court had been imposed upon by a fraudulent claim to parenthood which the alleged son could not then challenge for lack of proof.

THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY is published weekly from mid-November for sixteen issues, except for any weeks in which there is an academic vacation. Volume 45 contains issues dated November 12, 26; December 3, 10, 17 (1951); January 7, 14, 21, 28; February 4, 25; March 3, 10, 17, 24, 31 (1952).

Owner and Publisher, The Classical Association of the Atlantic States. Place of Publication, Hunter College in the Bronx, 2900 Goulden Avenue, New York 68, N. Y.

General subscription price, \$3.75 per volume in the Western Hemisphere; elsewhere \$4.25. Price to members of the C. A. A. S., \$3.25. All subscriptions run by the volume. Single numbers, to subscribers, 20 cents, to others, 30 cents prepaid (otherwise 30 cents and 40 cents). If affidavit to invoice is required, 60 cents must be added to the subscription price. For residents of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, a subscription to THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY (or, alternatively, to the *Classical Journal*) is included in the membership fee of the C. A. A. S., whose members are also entitled to the *Classical Outlook* and the *Classical Journal* at special prices in combinations available from the Secretary-Treasurer of the C. A. A. S., Eugene W. Miller, 3328 Cathedral of Learning, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Reentered as second class matter December 14, 1950 at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in the Act of February 28, 1925 authorized December 14, 1950.

STAFF

EDITOR

Harry L. Levy Hunter College in the Bronx
2900 Goulden Avenue, New York 68, N. Y.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

Edward A. Robinson Fordham University, New York 58, N. Y.
[On leave of absence, 1951-1952]

Ellenor Swallow Barnard College, New York 27, N. Y.

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

Lionel Casson New York University, New York 3, N. Y.

William H. Stahl New York University, New York 53, N. Y.

Waldo E. Sweet Wm. Penn Charter School, Philadelphia 44, Pa.

ASSISTANT EDITOR

Stanislaw Akielaszek Fordham University, New York 58, N. Y.

[Also serves ad interim as C. A. A. S. Secretary
for Distribution of Publications]

Case 372, for the pleading of which little advice was required, is couched almost entirely in declamatory terms. The foster father charges criminal ingratitude for the gift of life, and hyperbolically claims that the youth is twice guilty of parricide, once in inflicting a blow, now in bringing court action. The cruelty is on the accuser's side, and his advocate's cruelty in exposing a new-born child requires no proof, unless the exposure was motivated by omens and signs that the son would be a parricide. Now the orator introduces the defendant's *colores*: Even when he was struck, he lied regarding the author of the blow, but the act was so overt that concealment was impossible; his friends dragged the youth before a judge; the offender confessed to his crime and was sentenced and punished; the presumed father's only part in the proceedings was the shedding of tears of pity. The argument concludes with the contention (suggested to the pleader in a one-sentence *sermo*) that the sanctity of judgments must be upheld: a previous verdict cannot be set aside by a later; the claim is belated after conviction; at the time of the earlier judgment, the assumed father could have disowned or put to death his supposed son; the law punishes intent, and the youth thought his foster parent to be his real father; and knowledge of the facts on only one side does not alter the circumstances, for the deserts of nurture are greater than those of parenthood.

Not only is the fictitious law concerning the *patrotyptēs* (which may have had a long previous history in Greek rhetoric) as clearly the kernel of pseudo-Quintilian's declamations as of Seneca's *Contr.* 9.4, but the altered circumstances to which the law is applied appear drawn from the traditional declamatory repertoire, too, since in both *DM* 278 and 376 a father likewise belatedly acknowledges, and acquires *potestas* over, an exposed son (after defraying the expenses of his upbringing [*solutis alimentis*], it is expressly indicated in the former). Even the question of whether an earlier court decision favoring the foster father could be overridden is raised in 278. Hence one may justly say that the case argued in *DM* 358 and 372 is nothing but a new combination of familiar ingredients. Such, indeed, was the typical technique of the schools.

II. ANTICIPATIONS OF IMPERIAL EDICT IN THE DECLAMATIONS

As a partial offset, at least, to the familiar accusation that the rhetoricians drew their inspiration from the dead past (witness the tyrants, tyrannicides, pirates, and victims sacrificed by oracular command to avert plague), two instances in which they anticipated much later imperial edicts may be mentioned. Pseudo-Quintilian's *Declamatio minor* 276 sets up as the alternative to a rapist's death the confiscation of his property for the benefit of the victim. This is a variation on the ordinary declamatory pattern, which allowed the girl to demand

the death penalty from her assailant or require him to marry her without a dowry (termed by Bornecque⁸ a fusion of Spartan or later Roman law, imposing capital punishment for the crime, and usage, by which the parents consented to marriage as reparation). Sprenger, commenting upon this very declamation, indicates that, before the time of Constantine, rape was not punishable under any special statutes, but only by an *actio iniuriarum* or *vis* (*privatae, publicae*), and argues that punitive damages which might be sought in connection with the suit are to be viewed as the source of the declaimer's demand.⁹ It is, however, exceedingly hard to believe that the entire property was ever exacted as a penalty for the offence under a damage claim.¹⁰ But in Justinian's *Novellae* the confiscation is decreed, and the intent of the order (to furnish the victim with dowry for marriage to a lawful husband) stated:

Et super alias poenas raptoris etiam nec non aliorum qui cum eo fuerint patrimonium raptae mulieri vindicari per eandem legem praecepimus, ut dotis etiam marito dandae legitimo copia per raptoris ei ministraretur substantiam.¹¹

Furthermore, in the event that she marries the rapist regardless, it is provided that his property shall go to her parents if they are living and have expressly withheld consent, otherwise to the *fiscus*:

Sancimus itaque, si rapta mulier . . . raptoris nuptias eligendas esse censuerit, parentibus praesertim non consentientibus, nec ex beneficio legis nec ex testamento raptoris hereditatem accipere vel quocumque modo substantiam vindicare, sed praemium quod per legem nostram raptae mulieri datum est, ut raptoris et eorum qui auxilium ei tempore invasionis praebuerint substantiam vindicet, hoc ad parentes, si ambo vel unus supersit, qui nuptiis specialiter non probantur consensisse, ex tempore raptus ipso iure transferri. . . .¹²

The decree furnishes unmistakable evidence that the *paterfamilias* had lost his sovereign authority over the marriage of his children.¹³ This confirms the vague and general indications afforded by certain cases from Seneca (*Contr.* 5.2 and 8.3) and pseudo-Quintilian (*DM* 257, 259, 357, and 376) which defend the right of son or daughter to marry without parental consent and remain married despite parental objection; in two of the latter group it is even argued that love, essential to a happy union, cannot be compelled. Unless daughters had often flouted their parents' wishes and commands in the matter

⁸ Bornecque *op. cit.* (*supra*, n. 3) I 453, n. 55.

⁹ Sprenger *op. cit.* (*supra*, n. 2) 204-205.

¹⁰ One cannot utterly reject the possibility that legislation of the earlier Empire, not known to us through the juristic *corpus*, may have existed as a basis for the declaimers' provisions, but it is inherently unlikely and at variance with the implications of the edicts summarized.

¹¹ Nov. 143, *Præfatio* (repeated in Nov. 150).

¹² *Ibid.*, in the text of the decree.

¹³ For the absolutism of this control, see Bornecque *op. cit.* (*supra*, n. 3) I 454, n. 68 and n. 70, based on the authority of Girard.

of marriage, that issue would not play so prominent a part in the imperial edict.

Another of the *Declamationes minores*, 338, anticipates an actual curb upon the *patria potestas*. A man is represented in this declamation as having divorced his wife and remarried. After frequent quarrels between his son and the second wife, another man (*pauper*) began to claim the youth as his son. The boy's nurse, put to torture, at first protested that he was her master's legitimate offspring, but on renewal of the inquisition, under which she died, said that he had been exposed by the man who tardily asserted paternity. The legal father surrendered the boy to the claimant, whereupon the mother asked the court to grant *custodia* to her. The suspicious circumstances attending the son's alienation are pointed up by the conflicting evidence, given under the torture by a single witness; legal proof required not fewer than two witnesses.¹⁴

The woman's demand, inadmissible so long as the *patria potestas* remained absolute, is not basically inconsistent with a decree of Antoninus Pius (which, despite the face-saving phrase *sine diminutione patriae potestatis*, accorded a mother the right of having her son live with her, rather than the father, on moral grounds), although it must be admitted that the woman benefited by the decree seems, unlike the plaintiff in the declamation, to have had the boy already under her protection. The order of the emperor is referred to in two passages of the *Digest*:

Si vero mater sit, quae retinet, apud quam interdum magis quam apud patrem morari filium debere (ex iustissima scilicet causa) et divus Pius decrevit et a Marco et a Severo rescriptum est. . . .¹⁵
and

Etiam si maxime autem probet filium pater in sua potestate esse, tamen causa cognita mater in retinendo eo potior erit, idque decretis divi Pii quibusdam continetur; obtinuit enim mater ob nequitiam patris, ut sine diminutione patriae potestatis apud eam filius moretur. In hoc interdicto, donec res iudicetur, feminam, praetextatum eumque, qui proxime praetextati aetatem accedat, interim apud matrem familias deponi praetor iubet. . . .¹⁶

III. ABDICATIO, EXHEREDATIO, AND THE PATRIA POTESTAS

The comprehensiveness of the *patria potestas* among the Romans makes it entirely understandable that assertion of such power over children constitutes the most frequently recurring single theme in the declamations. Among 145 extant *Declamationes minores* of pseudo-Quintilian, no fewer than 25 concern the disowning of a son or daughter for behavior disapproved by the father.

What does occasion surprise is that the statement of these cases regularly concludes with the words, *Pater abdicat* or *Abdicatur*. For the Code of Justinian expressly derives such language from the translation of a Greek term, and reveals that the suit had no place in Roman jurisprudence: *Abdicatio, quae Graeco more ad alienandos liberos usurpabatur et apoceryxis dicebatur, Romanis legibus non comprobatur*.¹⁷ Quintilian makes clear what the real Roman action was called: *Nam quae in scholis abdicatorum, haec in foro exheredatorum a parentibus et bona apud Centumviroso repetentium ratio est*.¹⁸

The Greek origins of Roman rhetoric are too well known to require elaboration. Are these declamations, then, borrowed in their entirety? Or is the terminology inaccurate, explicable simply as an unreconciled discrepancy between the Greek source and Roman usage? I believe that a far more satisfactory explanation can be discovered. Bornecque states that *apokéryxis* discharged the Greek father from the duty of supporting, and leaving his property to, a disobedient child, but that the action could be contested in court.¹⁹ This means that, unlike *exhereditatio*, for which the recourse was a *querela testamenti inofficiosi* after the father's will was probated, *abdicatio* could be challenged during the parent's lifetime and while the offence which inspired the action was still recent. Consider now what Quintilian says:

Abdicatio formae sunt duae: altera criminis perfecti, ut si abdicetur raptor, adulter; altera velut pendentis et adhuc in conditione positi, quales sunt, in quibus abdicatur filius, quia non pareat patri. Illa semper asperam abdicantis actionem habet, immutabile est enim, quod factum est; haec ex parte blandam et suadenti similem, mavult enim patrem corrigere quam abdicare; at pro filiis in utroque genere summissam et ad satisfaciendum compositam.²⁰

It is at once apparent that the opportunity for emotional effects was immeasurably increased by bringing all disinheritance cases, whether Roman in conception or Greek, under the mode of treatment appropriate to *abdicatio*. The confrontation of plaintiff and defendant enabled the father to accuse with bitter resentment or to hold out hope of reconciliation, and permitted the son to plead either on the merits of his behavior or by appeals to his parent's mercy. The conclusion seems warrantable that the rhetoricians sacrificed legal to oratorical verisimilitude, and preferred to base their instruction on a type of suit not admitted by the Roman courts.

CHARLES S. RAYMENT

CARLETON COLLEGE

¹⁷ *Cod.* 8.46(47).6.

¹⁸ *Inst. or.* 7.4.11.

¹⁹ H. Bornecque, *Les Déclamations et les Déclamateurs d'après Sénèque le Père* (= *Travaux et Mémoires de l'Université de Lille*, N.S. 1, fasc. 1 [1902]) 66.

²⁰ *Inst. or.* 7.4.27.

¹⁴ *Dig.* 22.5.12 ubi numerus testium non adicitur, etiam duo sufficient.

¹⁵ *Dig.* 43.30.1.3.

¹⁶ *Dig.* 43.30.3.5-6.

DON'T MONKEY WITH THE DONKEY!

In Apuleius *Metamorphoses* 7.3 the ass that is Lucius wants to shout *Non fecit*, but has trouble with the second of these words: *sequens vero nullo pacto disserere potui, sed in prima remansi voce et identidem boavi "Non, non," quamquam nimia rotunditate pendulas vibrassem labias*. In *CW* 44 (1950/51) 71, J. V. Rice draws from this passage conclusions for the character of the Latin *f* sound as contained in *fecit*. These conclusions are erroneous.

According to the Roman grammarians, the sound of *f* was articulated with the upper teeth against the lower lip.¹ Since Apuleius does not mention such an articulation, Rice assumes that the ass's *f* cannot have been labiodental. This *argumentum ex silentio* is worthless: a novel is not a grammatical handbook. On the other hand, Apuleius' remark about the *nimia rotunditas* of the lips suggests to Rice an *f* similar to Greek *phi* or to the Indo-European *bh* that was one of the sources of Latin *f*. We need not analyze these comparisons. Rice does not seem to know that there is a bilabial *f* that has been jokingly called the "soup" *f*, since it is produced in the way in which children blow into hot soup (that is, with the lips rounded). This bilabial sound seems to have been the original Latin *f*. Its survival in the classical period has been concluded from spellings like *im fronte*, *imperi*, *imfert* in inscriptions, and, occasionally, in manuscripts.² On the other hand Priscian tells us, with a reference to the Elder Pliny, that the prefix *am-* became *an-* before *f*, as in *anfractus*.³ This change of *m* into a dental *n* indicates a labio-dental *f* and is thus in sharp contrast with what seems to be suggested by the spellings *imperi*, etc. It has been pointed out, however, that these spellings need not necessarily indicate a bilabial *f*, since, e.g., the regional German pronunciation *fünf* instead of *fünf* shows that an *m* can be spoken before a labiodental *f*.⁴ Nevertheless, I have the definite impression that in the pronunciation of *fünf* with an *m* the *f* is more labial than in that of *fünf* with an *n*. Naturally, since the labiodental *f* has both a labial and a dental character, pronunciation may stress the one or the other, depending largely, of course, on the neighboring sounds. The stronger labial timbre of the *f* in connection with the *m* in *fünf* may be due to the preceding round *ü*. Or, as Forchhammer points out, in Southern German

f is not labiodental but bilabial if it comes after a consonant.⁵ Again, Jones remarks that Germans and Norwegians tend to pronounce postconsonantal *f* in English words like "useful" as bilabial.⁶ Consequently, spellings like *imperi* may indicate a stronger labial touch, but cannot prove bilabial character for Latin *f*.

A particularly important piece of testimony is Quintilian's statement (12.10.29) to the effect that *f* was pronounced *inter discrimina dentium*. Rice is correct in saying that Quintilian's entire description is somewhat obscure. Nevertheless, his exclusive mention of the teeth clearly indicates a labiodental *f*, especially if we compare two modern descriptions of this sound. The early German grammarian Ickelsamer says: *Das fff würdt geblasen durch die zene*, "The *f* is blown through the teeth."⁷ Jones describes the strongly labiodental English *f* in the following way: "The sound *f* is formed by pressing the lower lip against the upper teeth and allowing the air to force its way between them and *through the interstices of the teeth*. . . ."⁸ The italicized words could be used as a literal translation of Quintilian's *inter discrimina dentium*. It is obvious then that Quintilian describes the Latin *f* as labiodental. Thus the common *f* of Apuleius' time cannot very well have been bilabial, as is assumed by Rice. Bilabial *f* has a tendency to become labiodental rather than the other way round.

The decisive point is, however, that a bilabial *f* cannot be documented from the Apuleius passage at all, if the latter is less superficially interpreted than is done by Rice. There are several passages in the *Metamorphoses* all of which describe the same fact, namely that the ass intends to pronounce two words but is unable to articulate more than an *o* of the first word.⁹ The rest is too hard for him to pronounce. This fact is explicitly stated in the passage under discussion: *sequens vero [sc. verbum!] nullo pacto disserere potui, sed in prima remansi voce*. It is perfectly obvious therefore that the ass has trouble with the entire word *fecit*, not only with the initial *f*. But what about the *nimia rotunditas* of the lips?

It is quite significant that Heller sees in these very same words the description of an entirely different sound, namely, a special variant of the vowel *o*. Otherwise, Heller thinks, "*nimia rotunditate* seems point-

¹ Cf. W. M. Lindsay, *The Latin Language* (Oxford 1894) 98-101; E. H. Sturtevant, *The Pronunciation of Greek and Latin* (Philadelphia 1940) 162-163.

² Lindsay *op. cit.* (*supra*, n. 1) 100-101; Sturtevant *op. cit.* (*supra*, n. 1) 163; R. G. Kent, *The Sounds of Latin* (Baltimore 1940) 56; M. Leumann in Stolz-Schmalz, *Lateinische Grammatik* (Munich 1928) 138.

³ Prisc. *Inst.* 1.7.38 (= Keil, *Grammatici Latini* I 29).

⁴ F. Sommer, *Handb. d. lat. Laut- u. Formenlehre* 2, 3 (Heidelberg 1914) 192.

⁵ J. Forchhammer, *Kurze Einführung in die deutsche und allgemeine Sprachlautehre* (Heidelberg 1928) 48.

⁶ Daniel Jones, *An Outline of English Phonetics* (New York 1936) 166.

⁷ Valentinus Ickelsamer, *Ein Teutsche Grammatica* (ca. 1527), first page of signature B, recto, line 7; reprinted in H. Fechner, *Vier seltene Schriften des sechzehnten Jahrhunderts* (Berlin 1892).

⁸ Jones *op. cit.* (*supra*, n. 6) 165. Italics are mine.

⁹ Discussed by J. L. Heller, *CJ* 37 (1941/42) 531-533, 38 (1942/43) 96-98; see also B. Snell, *Hermes* 70 (1935) 355-356.

less."¹⁰ This is not the case if the syntactical relation of these two words is correctly understood. Were they meant to indicate the articulation of an individual round sound, be it an *f* or an *o*, they would be an adverbial phrase to be combined with the verb: *vibrassem nimia rotunditate*. But then the *quamquam*-clause does not make sense. Apuleius could say either, "The ass was unable to articulate the round sound, *although* he moved his lips with *rounding*," that is, with adequate rounding. Or, "The ass was unable to articulate the round sound, *because* he moved his lips with *too much rounding*." But it would be illogical to say, "... *although* he moved his lips with *too much rounding*." Yet the passage becomes perfectly logical if we combine *nimia rotunditate*, as a comitative ablative, with *pendulas*. In the description of Lucius' transformation into an ass (3.24) the *labiae pendulae* are listed among the typical characteristics of all asses. As such they are mentioned in our passage too, only the description of this particular feature is more detailed: the lips are slack and excessively rounded. The reason for the addition of this detail is obvious: because of this all too great roundness of his lips, the ass, that is, any ass, can always articulate the rounded vowel *o*, but always it is this vowel only that he can pronounce, not any other human sound or sound-combination whatsoever.

Scholars were wise not to list the Apuleius passage among the items of testimony for the phonetic character of the Latin *f* sound.

A. NEHRING

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY

PSEUDO-SMERDIS AND PSEUDO-DEMETRIUS

Historians can cite numerous instances in which events of one period closely parallel happenings of another age. In few cases, however, can one find a more striking parallelism than exists between the reigns of Pseudo-Smerdis in Persia (Darius, *Behistan Inscription* 1.10-14; Herodotus 3.30-79; cf. *CW* 43 [1949/50] 40-41) and Pseudo-Demetrius in seventeenth-century Russia (Stuart Ramsay Tompkins, *Russia through the Ages* [New York 1940] 137-138; Alfred Rambaud, *History of Russia*, trans. L. B. Lang [New York 1879] I 347-354.)

Comparison of these reigns reveals the following parallels. In each instance an impostor maintained control for almost a year by convincing most of his subjects that he was the rightful claimant to the throne, although in both countries the legitimate heir had been slain at the instigation of the usurper's predecessor. Each pretender had been aided in seizing power by an associate who remained a loyal supporter to the end—Pseudo-

Smerdis, by his brother, Patizeithes; Pseudo-Demetrius, by Basmanof. The security of each impostor was at first threatened by one prominent individual who had firsthand information about what had actually happened—Prexaspes in Persia, Shuiskii in Russia. The courses taken by Prexaspes and Shuiskii were identical: each first denounced the usurper, then pretended to support him, but eventually betrayed him.

Each impostor tried to rule justly, but was denounced by opponents as a tyrant. Each was suspected of sympathy for a closely related, but unfriendly national group—Pseudo-Smerdis, for the Medes; Pseudo-Demetrius, for the Poles. In both cases there is a tradition that the impostor was identified as such by a member of his own family—Pseudo-Smerdis, by one of his wives; Pseudo-Demetrius, by an uncle.

In the end, each usurper was stabbed to death in his palace along with the associate who had been instrumental in bringing him to power, and in both cases the bodies of usurper and associate were treated with disrespect.

CHAUNCEY E. FINCH

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY

REVIEWS

The Athenian Tribute Lists. Vols. II, III. By BENJAMIN DEAN MERITT, H. T. WADE-GERY, and MALCOLM FRANCIS MCGREGOR. Princeton, N. J.: The American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1949, 1950. Pp. ix, 125, 16 plates; xx, 366. \$10.00 each.

Epigraphical studies are contributing more and more to our knowledge and understanding of Greek history, especially of Athenian history. Recent surveys of the Attic inscriptions of the sixth and fifth centuries (*SEG* 10; Hill's *Sources for Greek History*, newly edited by R. Meiggs and A. Andrewes [Oxford 1951] 284-327) show not only the wealth of new evidence but also the amount of critical work done during the past quarter of a century. While scholars from many countries have shared in the restoration and interpretation of the texts, American epigraphists have been particularly active in the study of the inscriptions as three-dimensional monuments, and of the letter forms as an aid in the dating of documents. The most notable result of this study is the publication of *The Athenian Tribute Lists*, a series of inscriptions related to the financial, economic, and political administration of the Athenian Empire. (For reviews of the first volume, see *L'Année Philologique* 15 [1943] 311, 16 [1946] 288, 17 [1948] 312.)

The second volume of this monumental work is in many ways a second edition of the first volume, with corrections, additions, and certain omissions. While the first volume will remain indispensable for the active

¹⁰ *CJ* 38 (1942/43) 98.

epigraphist, the historian may prefer the second volume's neatly printed texts (many decrees, with excellent illustrations, have been added) and extensive collection of *testimonia*. Some critics feel the distinguished editors have gone too far in restoring and reconstructing fragmentarily preserved documents (see *REG* 64 [1951] 152, no. 69), and their gratitude has thus been tempered with caution, especially since the editors have refrained from explaining and justifying all their restorations. There is, however, a brief chapter (3-6) devoted to "Principles of Restoration in the Lists" which closes with the statement: "The restoration of these documents is not wholly or even in a major part mathematical and mechanical; it is essentially historical."

The third volume contains a comprehensive as well as detailed account of the Athenian Empire, especially of its finances; the fourth and last volume is to provide exhaustive indices and a complete bibliography. The third volume differs both in format and in contents from the preceding two: the editors have become authors. The first part (5-92) is devoted to an interpretation of the tribute lists and assessment decrees. Of special interest are the reconstructions of the assessments of 454 B.C. (19-28) and 450 B.C. (52-59), and the translation and interpretation of the assessment decree of 425 B.C., which has been preserved (70-89).

The second part of the third volume (95-180) assembles discussions on various topics related to the growth and administration of the Delian League and of the Athenian Empire.

In "The Serpent Column and the Covenant of Plataia" (95-105) the authors go on record against the authenticity both of the Covenant (Plutarch *Aristides* 21.1-2) and of the Hellenic Oath sworn before the battle at Plataea (Tod, *GHI* II 204). The argument in the chapter on "The Losses at Drabeskos" (106-110), though otherwise persuasive, is based on a wrong translation of Thucydides 4.102.2, and contains no reference either to Herodotus (5.11.2, 124-126; 9.75) or to *TAPA* 72 (1941) 362-364. In their discussion of "Kleophantos in Lamp-sakos" (111-113), as well as elsewhere (201), the authors insist (following Gomme against Thucydides 1.138.5) that Lampsacus was not in Persian hands after 476 B.C. The next chapter, "Perikles' Pontic Expedition" (114-117), although maintaining that "Lamachos is the kingpin of this chronology," does not take issue with Larsen's view (*CP* 41 [1946] 91-98) that Lamachus was a young taxiarch in 425 B.C. A longer chapter (118-132) is devoted to an emendation of Thucydides 2.13.3; see Cavaignac's treatment of the same problem in *Actes du Congrès de Strasbourg* (1939) 90-92. The authors discard not only the transmitted text of Thucydides but also the unanimous historical tradition based on it (Isocrates, Demosthenes, Ephorus) in favor of a quotation from Thucydides preserved in a scholion (*Plutus* 1193) which seems to contain, not a variant text, but a corruption which can be explained palaeographically. There follows a good discussion of "The Methone Decrees" (133-137), and an attempt to show (against Thucydides 3.10-11) that "The Delian Syndot" (138-141) discontinued meeting and voting after 445

B.C.; see W. F. McDonald's comments in *AHR* 56 (1951) 854-855. The account of "External Control and Tribute Collection" (142-148) adds much to Gomme's treatment of this topic (*Commentary* I 365-370). "Democracy in the Allied Cities" (148-154) proves that "at all periods there were non-democratic states in the Empire"; a reference to Thucydides 3.82.1 would have been helpful. The note on "The Meaning of *Douleia*" is based entirely on the usage of Thucydides; references could have been made to Plato and Aristotle (especially to *Politics* 1.2).

The longest chapter of this second part deals with "The Chronological Background of the Fifty Years" (158-180); here the authors differ in many details from Gomme's treatment (*Commentary* I 389-413). It is impossible, within the limits of a review, to examine this important chapter critically. The same remark applies to the third part (183-366), a broad historical narrative of the naval policy of Athens from the end of the Persian Wars to the end of the Peloponnesian War. The authors regard with suspicion the literary tradition, especially that of the fourth and third centuries, except for Thucydides, whose account appears to be in full agreement with the epigraphical evidence.

The preceding comments are presented in order to give an idea of the novelty and daring which characterize the whole volume. This is not a recapitulation of a well-known story, but rather an entirely new treatment of an old and important subject. The reader should be aware that not all of the conclusions reached are beyond dispute, but the student will find a host of ingenious and challenging suggestions worth serious consideration and renewed investigation. If the authors may not have accomplished their task to the complete satisfaction of all students, they certainly have done pioneer work unheard of since the days of Thucydides and Ephorus.

A. E. RAUBITSCHKE

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Roman Politics, 220-150 B.C. By H. H. SCULLARD. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press, 1951. Pp. xvi, 325; 1 plate. \$6.00.

Mr. Scullard applies to Roman politics from 220-150 B.C. the point of view and analytical method developed by F. Münzer in his *Römische Adelsparteien und Adelsfamilien* (Stuttgart 1920), as a result of his studies of the *gentes* of the Roman Republic in preparing articles for Pauly-Wissowa. A similar approach was used earlier by M. Gelzer in his *Die Nobilität der römischen Republik* (Leipzig and Berlin 1912). Gelzer showed that a narrow clique of families monopolized the consulship in the middle and late Republic and concluded that these families constituted the "nobility." Münzer argued that the chief key to the interpretation of Roman politics

[Continued on p. 236]

THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE ATLANTIC STATES
FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, APRIL 18 AND 19, 1952

AT

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

PROGRAM

FRIDAY, APRIL 18

- 10:00 A.M. Meeting of the Executive Committee, C. A. A. S. (Queen Anne Room, Carvel Hall)
- 12:00 NOON Luncheon Meeting of the Executive Committee, C. A. A. S. (Queen Anne Room, Carvel Hall)
- 2:00 P.M. Program Session (King William Room, St. John's College Library)
Professor Earl L. Crum, Vice-President of the C. A. A. S., presiding
"The Dramatic Role of the Chorus in Sophocles," Professor Gordon M. Kirkwood, Cornell University
"Christian Latin, Its Origin and Character," Professor Martin R. P. McGuire, The Catholic University of America
"The Ethical System of Posidonius," Professor Ludwig Edelstein, University of California (Visiting Professor, 1952, The Johns Hopkins University)
"The Individual in a Harried World," President Emeritus Leslie Pinkney Hill, State Teachers College, Cheyney, Pennsylvania
- 6:00 P.M. Dinner Meeting (Maryland Room, Carvel Hall)
Toastmaster, Mr. John S. Kieffer, St. John's College
GREETINGS from
Miss Emilie Margaret White, President of the C. A. A. S.
Dr. Richard D. Weigle, President, St. John's College
Dr. Jacob Klein, Dean, St. John's College
Dr. David S. Jenkins, Superintendent of Schools, Anne Arundel County, Maryland
- 8:30 P.M. The St. John's Lecture (The Great Hall of McDowell Hall, St. John's College)

SATURDAY, APRIL 19

- 9:00 A.M. Program Session (The Great Hall of McDowell Hall, St. John's College)
Miss Irma E. Hamilton, Member of the Executive Committee of the C. A. A. S., presiding
"A High School Teacher Looks at Latin," Mrs. Mildred K. Sheff, Baltimore City College
"We Shall All Hang Together Or . . .," Professor Frederick D. Eddy, Hood College
"Can an Old Dog Learn New Tricks?," Mr. Richard H. Walker, Bronxville (N. Y.) Senior High School
"An Amateur Photographer Looks at Pompeii and Herculaneum" (illustrated), Professor Alpha Braunwarth, Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Indiana

SATURDAY, APRIL 19

[Continued]

- 12:00 noon Luncheon Meeting of the Executive Committee, C. A. A. S. (Queen Anne Room, Carvel Hall)
At noon, those in attendance at the Annual Meeting of the C. A. A. S. will be the luncheon guests of St. John's College in Randall Hall of the College.
- 2:00 P.M. Annual Business Meeting, C. A. A. S. (The Great Hall of McDowell Hall, St. John's College)
President Emilie Margaret White presiding
- 2:30 P.M. Program Session (The Great Hall of McDowell Hall, St. John's College)
Rev. A. M. Guenther, S.J., Member of the Executive Committee of the C. A. A. S., presiding
"Liberal Education," panel discussion of the unique program of St. John's College
Moderator, Mr. John S. Kieffer, St. John's College
Speakers, Dean Jacob Klein, St. John's College; Professor Otto Bird, University of Notre Dame;
and "a friendly critic."
"View from the Janiculum," illustrated report on the 1951 Summer Session of the American Academy in Rome, Miss Helen Shearman, The Holton Arms School, Washington, D.C., C. A. A. S. Rome Scholar

GENERAL INFORMATION

DINNER MEETING. The dinner meeting on Friday evening will be a social occasion designed to afford members and guests an opportunity to get acquainted and to enjoy the fellowship of colleagues and friends in the atmosphere of historic Carvel Hall, our hotel headquarters. There will be no speeches, only very brief messages of greeting from the persons listed on the program. Dress is optional. The price of the dinner will be \$3.00 per plate, which includes all gratuities. As explained on page 185 of this volume, the management of Carvel Hall needs to know well in advance how many it must provide for. When making reservations please specify whether meat or fish is desired. Reservations for the dinner for yourself and any personal guests must reach Mr. John S. Kieffer, 139 Market Street, Annapolis, Maryland, *not later than April 10, and must be accompanied by remittance.*

THE ST. JOHN'S LECTURE. In recognition of the Classical Association of the Atlantic States, St. John's College has invited the members of the Association and their guests to attend its regular Friday Evening Lecture. These weekly lectures to the entire student body are focal points in the work of the college. The lecture will be followed by discussion, in which the members and guests of the C. A. A. S. are invited to take part. The lecturer will be a distinguished friend of the classics, Professor Otto Bird, Director of the General Program of Liberal Education at the University of Notre Dame.

SATURDAY LUNCHEON. Since those in attendance at the Saturday sessions are to be the guests of St. John's College for luncheon, it will be greatly appreciated if all who plan to attend will notify Mr. John S. Kieffer, 139 Market Street, Annapolis, Maryland, *by April 10*, of their intention to be present.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION. Room reservations should be sent to Mr. John S. Kieffer, 139 Market Street, Annapolis, Maryland, to reach him *by April 10*. They will be confirmed by Carvel Hall. When making reservations, members should state the type of rooms desired. The rates per diem for single rooms are from \$3.95 to \$5.50, for double rooms from \$6.25 to \$8.75; there are suites at \$10.00 for one person and \$15.00 for two. For complete details about the different room rates and about transportation to and from Annapolis, please consult page 185 of this volume.

THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE ATLANTIC STATES
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1951-1952

Officers

- PRESIDENT: Miss Emilie Margaret White, Public Schools of the District of Columbia
VICE-PRESIDENTS: Dr. Emory E. Cochran, Fort Hamilton High School, Brooklyn, New York; Professor Earl L. Crum, Lehigh University
SECRETARY-TREASURER: Professor Eugene W. Miller, The University of Pittsburgh
EX-OFFICIO: Professor Franklin B. Krauss, The Pennsylvania State College (President of the Association, 1949-1951)

Regional Representatives

- DELAWARE: Miss Frances L. Baird, Wilmington Friends School, Wilmington
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Professor John F. Latimer, The George Washington University
MARYLAND: Mr. John S. Kieffer, St. John's College, Annapolis
NEW JERSEY: Professor Shirley Smith, New Jersey College for Women, New Brunswick; Miss C. Eileen Donoghue, Bloomfield High School, Bloomfield
NEW YORK: Rev. A. M. Guenther, S.J., Canisius College, Buffalo; Professor Malcolm MacLaren, Syracuse University; Mr. Richard H. Walker, Bronxville Senior High School, Bronxville
PENNSYLVANIA: Miss Marjorie E. King, Springfield Township High School, Montgomery County; Miss Irma E. Hamilton, Wilkinsburg High School, Wilkinsburg; Professor W. Edward Brown, Lafayette College

Editor of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY: Dean Harry L. Levy, Hunter College of the City of New York
Secretary for Distribution of Publications, *ad interim*, Professor Stanislaus Akielaszek, Fordham University
Representative on the Council of the American Classical League: Professor Eugene W. Miller
Editor for the Atlantic States, Editorial Board of *The Classical Journal*: Professor Franklin B. Krauss

COMMITTEE ON LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS AND HOSPITALITY

- Mr. John S. Kieffer, *Chairman*, St. John's College
Mr. George A. Bingley, St. John's College
Professor Alice Braunlich, Goucher College
Dr. David S. Jenkins, Superintendent of Schools, Anne Arundel County, Maryland
Professor Bertha Loomis, Hood College
Mrs. Sumner Parker, Baltimore, Maryland
Professor Bernard Peebles, The Catholic University of America
Professor James W. Poultney, The Johns Hopkins University, President, Baltimore Classical Club
Professor William Robbins Ridington, Western Maryland College
Professor Henry T. Rowell, The Johns Hopkins University
Miss Ruth Wofford, Roosevelt High School, Washington, D.C.

CLASSICAL BACKGROUNDS

A TOUR PLANNED FOR CULTURAL VALUES

Under the leadership of
DR. OSCAR E. NYBAKKEN
Department of Classics
State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa

This tour offers a travel opportunity of unique character, of vital interest to all who wish to gain a fresh conception of the ancient world and its significance, invaluable to the effective teaching of the Classics or Ancient History. The group travels via the Mediterranean route and beginning with the garden spot of ancient *Magna Graecia* about Naples and its beautiful Bay we travel northward following the spread of Greek and Roman culture through Europe. Through the interpretations of our leader significant sites and ancient personalities gain a new vividness; to view the glorious Greek remains at Paestum, to stand in the Forum where Cicero delivered his orations, to visit stupendous Pont-du-Gard which supplied the Roman Colony of *Nemausus*, to see the unsurpassed sculptures in the Louvre and the British Museum, to investigate the recent excavations at St. Albans, the Roman *Verulamium*—these and similar experiences provide a thrilling adventure for all.

The Leader. Oscar E. Nybakken, Ph.D., associate professor, Department of Classics, State University of Iowa. Educated at Luther College, State University of Iowa, Harvard University, the American Academy in Rome. Dean of Men and Instructor in Classics at Park Region College (1928-1929); Luther College (1930-1931); State University of Iowa since 1931 as teacher of Classical Languages, Literature and Cultures including a course each year in Greek and Roman civilization. Assistant editor of the *Classical Journal*, contributor of articles in numerous Classical publications. Has traveled extensively in Europe as tour leader.

Academic Credit. Those interested in earning six semester hours of credit should make advance arrangements with the leader.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL TOUR PROGRAMS

Art Appreciation: Leader, Dr. Karl M. Birkmeyer, Stanford University. **Backgrounds of English History and Literature:** Leader, Dr. William S. Knickerbocker, Emerson College. **Broadening Horizons:** Leader, Professor Judith Matlack, Simmons College. **Church Music and Art:** Leader, Reverend George Litch Knight, West Side Presbyterian Church, Ridgewood, New Jersey. **Comparative Education and Social Studies:** Leader, Dr. L. D. Gresh, State Teachers College, Kutztown, Penna. **Comparative Government:** Leader, Dr. Gerard J. Mangone, Swarthmore College. **Drama and Theatre:** Leader, Dr. Garff B. Wilson, University of California. **European Art Tour:** Leader, Professor James Chillman, Jr., Director, Museum of Fine Arts, Houston, Texas. **Fine Arts:** Leader, Dr. Eugene J. McFarland, Ohio Wesleyan University. **The Flying Seminar:** Leader, Dr. Paul L. Dengler, University of Kansas City. **Romance Language Countries** (with emphasis in Spain): Leader, Professor Manuel J. Asensio, Haverford College.

If you are looking for a rewarding summer abroad with people of your own tastes and with friendly, scholarly leaders we urge that you send immediately for leaflets outlining the various tours.

INTERCOLLEGIATE TOURS

Established 1919

Member of National Council for Educational Travel

419 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

REVIEWS

[Continued from p. 231]

was to trace the alliances formed by marriage, patronage, and in other extra-political ways between the noble families. Mr. Scullard's application of this approach to a limited period is detailed, thorough, but, in view of the nature of our sources, often hypothetical as regards motivation and behind-the-scenes manoeuvres. The thesis that fairly consistent alignments and points of view existed within senatorial groups constituted by family alliance or patronage overlooks the likelihood that personal friendships or antipathies and other private motives influenced individual senators, and that the mere fact of connection by marriage, family, or early patronage does not necessarily mean that men always saw eye to eye. The general conclusion (p. 246) that "the Rome of Cato's old age was very different from that of his youth" does not differ from the generally accepted interpretation of this period.

A series of useful appendices deals with: sources for senatorial politics; notes on Cato's speeches; notes, political and personal; the trials of the Scipios; lists of consuls and censors and of praetors; and genealogical tables for seven "noble" families. There is an index aimed at usefulness rather than completeness. Lists of known senators for given dates about a decade apart, similar to that furnished for 201 B.C. (pp. 280-281), might show that the dominance of the consular senators was never as great as is often supposed. Actually, relatively little can be proved concerning the composition of the senate at any given date, and there is a great risk of prolonging the lives of the older members simply in default of evidence that they had died. Little or no work has been done on the probable life span of the Romans. If, however, it be assumed to have been sixty years, and if it be assumed that the *Lex Villia Annalis* of 180 B.C. (pp. 173-174) set the minimum ages for magistracies at about what was then customary (namely thirty-seven for the consulship), the average consular senator might continue for twenty years plus. This would theoretically provide about forty consulars at any given date. In the list for 201 B.C. only sixteen are listed, or less than half. For the total senate are given forty-three praetorians, of whom only eighteen are definitely known to have been alive, and thirteen aedilicians. Thus only seventy-two senators out of three hundred can be listed, and of these twenty-five are dubious. Actually about one sixth of the senate can be identified securely. It is reasonable to assume that our sources have recorded those who were more prominent and about whom the remainder gathered. Nevertheless, Mr. Scullard's line of investigation might well be supplemented by a more careful attempt to analyze the actual composition of the senate in terms of probable life-spans, and by greater allowance for other factors

than family alliances or patronage in determining individual action or position.

Mr. Scullard's study serves as an introduction to the similar and vigorous application of the same approach to the period from 60-14 B.C. by Ronald Syme in his *Roman Revolution* (Oxford 1939). It is to be hoped that the gap of a century between these two works may be filled. Miss L. R. Taylor has admirably supplemented Mr. Syme's book in her *Sather Lectures on Party Politics in the Age of Caesar* (Berkeley 1949; reviewed *CW* 43 [1949/50] 106-108). Starting from the results of Münzer and his successors, Miss Taylor shows how the "nobles" exercised their control of the constitution by both direct and devious manipulation of the machinery. T. R. S. Broughton and Marcia Patterson have just published the first volume of their *The Magistrates of the Roman Republic* (American Philological Association, "Philological Monographs," No. 15 [New York 1951]). They present the evidence for all magistrates known from 509 to 100 B.C., and, while they do not attempt to analyze politics, their results will admirably serve to control those of Mr. Scullard and to facilitate the study of the composition of the senate. In all of these books, Mommsen's legal and systematic study of the Roman republican constitution has been enlarged by the realization that the form of a government may be one thing and its "practical politics" quite another.

MASON HAMMOND

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Books and Readers in Ancient Greece and Rome. By FREDERIC G. KENYON. 2d ed.; Oxford: At the Clarendon Press, 1951. Pp. viii, 136; 7 plates, 2 figures. \$1.75.

As indicated by the author in his Preface, the second edition of *Books and Readers in Ancient Greece and Rome* differs from the first chiefly in the use of additional information, especially "that which relates to the recent discoveries at Oxyrhynchus, both British and Italian, and to early Biblical papyri." In the first chapter, where the antiquity of the art of writing in Asia Minor, Egypt, and Crete, with its implications for the practice of the art among the Greeks at an early date, is clearly demonstrated, the evidence adduced in the first edition is further strengthened by that discovered at such sites as Ras Shamra and Mari. Having shown both the possibility that the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* were written from the first, and the probability that they were composed in writing and transmitted to the rhapsodists in written copies, Kenyon moves on to trace the development of written texts and of a reading public from the beginnings to the time of the great libraries of Alexandria and Pergamum. Oldfather's list of literary papyri, cited in the first edition to show the range of

reading material and the extent of a reading public, has been supplemented by the list of Laura Giabbani, which appears to corroborate the earlier evidence for the literature commonly read in certain Egyptian communities and for its distribution in time from the third century B.C. to the seventh A.D. Conclusions drawn as to the use of books elsewhere in the Hellenistic world seem reasonable.

The second chapter, virtually unchanged from that of the first edition, contains a very good account of the papyrus roll, ranging from the manufacture of the material to the making of the book itself. Here and there, however, a detail raises a question. It may be doubted, for example, whether *umbilici* and *cornua* (61) are synonymous terms as applied to books. Again, one wonders why in the revised edition (66) an admittedly faulty illustration of a reader with a roll-form book was retained.

The third chapter, on books and readers at Rome, as in the first edition, is the shortest of the four comprising the book, with a somewhat summary treatment of the material, especially for the late republic.

The fourth chapter is devoted to a discussion of vellum and the codex. Here numerous changes and additions have been made, but the argument of the first edition for the late dating of the appearance of the codex is maintained with but a slight concession toward an earlier date. Kenyon here neglects the fact that the material evidence for his argument is drawn exclusively from Egypt; in my opinion, he minimizes the significance of the literary evidence supplied by Martial. This evidence shows a range of selection for the prospective book buyer which suggests that books of the codex form, being already established in the book trade, must have been much more common by the first century A.D. than Kenyon allows.

An appendix consisting of illustrative passages from Latin authors and an Index complete the volume, which, notwithstanding certain shortcomings, such as those mentioned above, presents briefly but clearly a great deal of information significant and useful for all readers interested in the history of books.

KARL K. HULLEY

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

Vom frühalexandrinischen Homertext. By GÜNTHER JACHMANN. ("Nachrichten der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Göttingen," Philologisch-historische Klasse, Jahrgang 1949, No. 7.) Göttingen: Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht, 1949. Pp. 167-224. DM 6.

Many learned treatises would benefit greatly if their authors would study the meaning and practice of *Durchsicht* and *Übersichtlichkeit*, and avoid *Satz-überverwickelt-heit*.

The present treatise is a notable example of not doing what I have suggested, but if I have been able to comprehend it correctly, the author sets forth the proposition that the genuine text of the *Iliad* as it reached the grammarians of Alexandria had the following features, most of which are not generally admitted:

In Book 11, verses 74-83 are all properly excised, with Wilamowitz (Bolling, in his *Ilias Atheniensium*, retains 74-77; but his book was not available to Jachmann); verse 97 is to be kept with a slight change at the end, as quoted by Apollonius Rhodius from Zenodotus, and 98 is to be deleted.

In Book 12, Jachmann accepts the verse found after 130 in a scholium (see Bolling's footnote), and as this extra line is identical with 2746, where he considers it less needed, he deletes it at 2746. The passage 12.175-192 is by him reconstituted as follows (small letter after line-number means "coming from a papyrus"; "chgd." means "with change from Vulgate text in Bolling's edition"): 175-179, 179a (= 180 chgd.), 181-182, 183 chgd., 183a, 188, 189 chgd., 189a, 189b, 190, 190a, 191 (as in papyrus), 191a (= 192 chgd.). Of these lines, Bolling retains only 182-183, 188-189.

In 12.249-255, Jachmann keeps all the verses, with changes in 250 (with the papyrus), 254, 255; he rejects 250a. In Book 20, he replaces 398-400 by the text standing at 4.502 (first word changed) and 504. After 22.126, he puts in 126a. Finally, in two Zusätze (pages 213-217, 217-223), he excises 2.39-40 and inserts 3.302a-b-c-d after 302; after 22.99 he accepts 99a, for which he proposes four different alternative completions not already proposed. In these, except in his rejection of 12.250a, he goes counter to Bolling.

In comparing Jachmann's conclusions with Bolling's (see my review in *Language* 27 [1951] 159-162), we must recognize that Jachmann's "genuine" *Iliad* that reached the Alexandrians was not necessarily in his understanding the same as the Pisistratid text which Bolling sought to reach and delimit; but I cannot find any way in which to formulate their differences. Jachmann works from the papyri, where he often makes his own independent restorations of the lost parts of the verses, and from his own intimate feeling for Homeric style and narration; at times he shows great dependence upon the grammarians, even upon a quotation from them (as on 11.97, see his page 193), and at other times rates them quite low (e.g. on page 215). He does the same with the opinions of Wilamowitz, with whom he not seldom finds himself in conflict. All in all, he relies chiefly on his subjective opinion of what Homer ought to say in the situation at hand—and he certainly has a wide and thorough knowledge of the Homeric text—helping this out with the evidence from grammarians and from papyri when that evidence is useful for his views. And yet I do not believe that he was aware that such was his procedure.

ROLAND G. KENT

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Imagination et dialectique: Essai sur l'expression du spirituel par l'image dans les dialogues de Platon.

By ALOYS DE MARIGNAC. Paris: "Les Belles Lettres," 1951. Pp. 168. Fr. 750.

This is a study of Plato's use of "image," under which term the author includes any kind of figurative language, from poetically colored idiom or simile to fully developed myth.

In Part One, which is a study of Plato's technique in the handling of images, de Marignac discusses Plato's treatment of Being, Kinds of Being, the Ideas, God, and the Soul—from the point of view of the literary type of image employed and of the material source from which the comparison is taken. Emphasizing the paradox that by a concrete image Plato could best express abstract realities, de Marignac shows by many examples Plato's ability to achieve a perfect balance. An image is developed so as to throw the maximum of illumination upon the object under discussion, but is never so extended that the reader may substitute it for the intellectual reality. This last aim is accomplished by the simultaneous use of a variety of images which complement each other, and by the inclusion of abstract dialectic along with the imaginative development.

Part Two discusses possible reasons for Plato's use of images. The conclusions, while well presented and interesting, are not strikingly original. Images are used in an attempt to overcome the difficulty arising when one tries to express eternal, non-material truths by the written or spoken word, for the latter of necessity is linked with man's bodily and transitory existence. They are a sound pedagogical device. Also, Plato used them as a sort of "poésie incantatoire," a means of appealing to man's imagination and potential mysticism to aid the intellect in revealing philosophical mysteries.

I think it unfortunate that de Marignac devotes considerable space to emphasizing that in his opinion imagination, contrary to the belief of Sartre and other contemporary philosophers, is not without any connection "avec le monde extérieur, avec le réel que perçoivent les sens" (p. 18). In the first place I believe he misrepresents the Existentialist position, which certainly does not advocate (as he implies that it does) writing from an imagination unchecked by conscious control. Furthermore the significant fact about Plato's use of images is not primarily his success in presenting a lifelike representation of something material, but his ability to transfer a concept born in his own mind. To do this he uses a reference to the external world as a bridge. But the imaginative act is a particular way of relating oneself to the world, an original synthetic act, as Sartre says, and only secondarily and indirectly "produit des perceptions" (p. 19).

HAZEL E. BARNES

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Plato's Charmides. By T. G. TUCKEY. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1951. Pp. xiii, 116. \$2.75.

To read Tuckey's volume is indeed a pleasure. To study it in detail is most enlightening. It is sad, however, to learn that the author was among the casualties of the Second World War, the book being published posthumously; for his treatment of the *Charmides* is evidence that he was a classical scholar of considerable promise.

The Introduction (1-17) presents some historical background to key words (*sôphrosynê*, *gnôthi sauton*, *aretê*), discusses the aristocratic ethos in the city-state, and describes the personality of Critias and Charmides. Section A (18-26) summarizes the dialogue through the first five definitions of *sôphrosynê*. Section B (27-90) comprises the main commentary. Examining in detail the section on knowledge of knowledge and the definitions of *sôphrosynê* as *tôn te allôn epistēmôn epistēmê* *kai autê heautês* (*Charm.* 166c), *kai anepistēmosynês epistēmê* (*Charm.* 166e), and as *to eidenai ha te [hoti] oide kai ha mē [hoti ouk] oiden* (*Charm.* 167a), the author points out, discusses, and attempts to solve various verbal ambiguities and philosophical difficulties: the conceptions of "knowledge" and "self-knowledge;" the transition from *epistēmê heautou* to *epistēmê heautês*; the confusion of *gignôskein*, *epistasthai*, and *eidenai*; the transition from *epistēmê epistēmês* to *epistēmê epistēmôn*; the statement "The doctor is ignorant of medicine" (*Charm.* 170e). Section C (91-106) suggests as the final definition of *sôphrosynê* "doing what is good with the knowledge that it is good," and attempts to explain the unity of the dialogue—particularly the bearing of the section on knowledge of knowledge. Four longer footnotes are relegated to the Appendices (107-116).

The commentary in general is good and should command the attention of students of Plato. Some of Tuckey's solutions may not meet with the approval of all scholars, but his examination of the difficulties is valuable because he presents them in detail and points out many more verbal ambiguities than most Platonic students have done in treating the *Charmides*. Although he often follows Schirlitz (more often, indeed than he does any other scholar), Tuckey's work contains much original thought. The minor failings may be charged against the editor rather than the author: the lack of an index; frequent omission of reference for citation from the writings of other scholars; occasional faulty paragraphing and phraseology. That no reference is made to the *Theaetetus* and its discussion of epistemological problems, however, must be charged against the author.

ROBERT GEORGE HOERBER

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE

Caesar: The Conquest of Gaul. A new translation by S. A. HANDFORD. ("The Penguin Classics," No. 20.) Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1951. Pp. 283. \$0.50.

This useful and eminently readable translation of Caesar's *Gallie Wars* is designed for the non-specialist, and much has been done to make his reading easy and intelligible: there is a brief Introduction, containing a good summary of Roman politics, Caesar's career, the Roman Army, etc.; there are also helpful notes, a glossary, and a small map. The text has been divided into eight chapters (which do not correspond exactly with the books of the original) and twenty-six sections with helpful subtitles, to aid the reader in following the course of the wars; a few chapters of Book 8 are omitted. A real innovation is the placing of the famous sketch of the customs of the Gauls and Germans (6.11-28) at the beginning, immediately after the first chapter of Book 1. Whatever Caesar's reasons for placing this digression so late in his text, the modern reader will be grateful for the information earlier in his reading.

The translation itself is a free and idiomatic version. The famous *Gallia est omnis divisa* etc. runs as follows: "Gaul comprises three areas, inhabited respectively by the Belgae, the Aquitani, and a people who call themselves Celts, though we call them Gauls." Although this may not be an exact representation of Caesar's precise "plain" style, it is easy to read and has the merit of not sounding like a translation at all. At times, Handford drops into colloquial idiom for special effects: thus, at the end of his speech to Caesar (1.44) the braggart Ariovistus is clearly characterized by his language: "But if you will go away and leave me in undisturbed possession of Gaul, I will reward you handsomely, and whenever you want a war fought, I will see the job through for you without your lifting a finger or running any risk" (*sine ullo eius labore aut periculo confecturum*).

In view of the common opinion that Caesar's subject-matter is uninteresting, or at least unpopular ("nothing but battles and ablative absolutes"), it is noteworthy that he is one of the first seven classical authors whom the Penguin publishers considered interesting enough to warrant a popular edition. Perhaps our students would have a higher opinion of Caesar's work if we could persuade them to read his *Commentaries* through in a version like this.

CHARLES T. MURPHY

OBERLIN COLLEGE

Ancient History: From Prehistoric Times to the Death of Justinian. By CHARLES ALEXANDER ROBINSON, JR. New York: Macmillan, 1951. Pp. xxiii, 738. \$6.00.

Here is a beautiful one-volume history of the ancient world for the intelligent, interested layman, or for use as the principal and basic text for a two-semester course. It is most pleasingly written, as those who know the same author's *Alexander the Great* (New York 1947) would expect, and is abundantly illustrated; the publishers have given it excellent production.

Very successful is the maintenance of good balance among prehistory, the Orient, Greece, the Hellenistic period, the Roman Republic, and the Empire; and likewise among the political, social, economic, and intellectual aspects.

To provide illuminating commentary on the text there are one hundred thirty-eight well-chosen and well-reproduced illustrations, accompanied by brief but informative descriptions, and over eighty maps and diagrams, the majority drawn specially for this work. And the maps are not the hideous products so usual in American textbooks. There are fifteen pages of useful chronological tables, a page with genealogies of the Julio-Claudians and of the Severi, fifteen pages of classified bibliography and twenty of index.

It is unjust to Rhodes to say (219), "For the first and last time between the empires of Crete and Rome the sea was cleared of pirates, by Athenian triremes." The Romans of the First Punic War, after long-time association with numerous Greek allies, surely had no need of that wrecked Carthaginian ship as a model for ship-building (473). That Germanicus was not murdered by Piso (584) is clear from Tac. *Ann.* 3.14.2. Caligula was surely not insane (585), cf. J. P. V. D. Balsdon, *The Emperor Gaius (Caligula)* (Oxford 1934) 212-218. Julia Aug. F. was the daughter, not of Livia, but of Scribonia, who does not appear in the genealogical table (702). But these and a few others are obviously very small matters in so excellent a book.

A final trifle on which the reviewer has strong feelings: a good Greek like Robinson should have been one to defy our ignorant dictionaries and write "autarky" instead of "autarchy" (611).

ROBERT SAMUEL ROGERS

DUKE UNIVERSITY

FOR THE COMPLETE PROGRAM OF THE C. A. A. S. ANNUAL MEETING
PLEASE SEE PAGES 232-234 OF THIS ISSUE

To help *more* boys and girls
get *more* out of Latin . . .

the *Scott-Horn-Gummere*

USING LATIN 1

Attainment Tests for Book 1

USING LATIN 2

Attainment Tests for Book 2

Write for free examination materials and a copy of the
Using Latin maps of Italy and of the Ancient World.

SCOTT, FORESMAN AND COMPANY

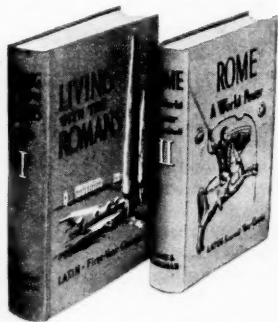
Chicago 11 Atlanta 3 Dallas 1 San Francisco 5 New York 10

Two-Year Course in Latin

FIRST YEAR

Living with the Romans—
by CRABB
1949-1951

Vocabulary: 618 Different
words; 477 of these are
basic, and 171 are derived
words.



SECOND YEAR

Rome, a World Power
by CRABB AND SMALL
1951

Vocabulary: new and de-
rived words, 1404. In Part
Three (Caesar) but 76 new
words.

Latin Readings: 47 selections, 7 mythological stories, a five-act play, 17 Vergilian adventures, and selections from seven books of Caesar.

LYONS & CARNAHAN

Chicago — Atlanta — Dallas — Pasadena — Wilkes-Barre

A BASIC LATIN VOCABULARY ALONG ETYMOLOGICAL LINES

By GERALD F. ELSE

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

The following word list¹ was compiled with two main purposes in mind: (1) to provide a basic Latin vocabulary according to frequency,² but on a broader base than heretofore, and (2) to show the natural kinship of words as an aid to vocabulary teaching.³

There are several reasons for a new essay in this direction. Students are beginning Latin later than they used to, many of them in college (even in the graduate school!) instead of the ninth grade. Not only their Latin courses but their potential interests are more varied than of old, and their first reading is less sure to fall within the canonical list of authors (particularly the Capitoline triad of Caesar, Cicero, Vergil) which has oriented the curriculum and the accepted vocabularies. Thus the "College Board" word list,⁴ which dominated the field until recently, was basically a general-plus-Caesarian vocabulary for the first two years, followed by

Ciceronian and Vergilian increments—though other authors were drawn on to some extent. Again, the College Board list is purely alphabetical for each time-unit, with primary words and secondary formations (compound and denominative verbs, adverbs, etc.) standing side by side or pages apart as alphabetical chance dictates.⁵ This mechanical *isonomia* separates what should be together and gives no basis or encouragement for what should be at least one primary endeavor in vocabulary learning: to link up words with their next of kin and learn to know them as families.

For the first purpose—to secure the broadest possible base—I have used the word count made by Paul B. Diederich,⁶ which lists all Latin words occurring a total of 5 times or more in somewhat over 200,000 running words from classical prose, classical poetry, and medieval Latin. Diederich's is the only count known to me which was not based on a pre-selected list of "high-school" authors. To the words taken from his list certain others have been added, so that the new vocabulary is made up of the following components:

1. All words in Diederich which occur 10 times or more in *classical prose*.
2. All words in Diederich, not included under category 1, which occur 15 times or more in *classical poetry*.

⁵ The *Latin Word List* of the Secondary Education Board (Milton, Mass. 1949) has an elaborate division by stages or levels (Alpha, Beta, and Gamma) and within them by parts of speech, declensions, etc., with an over-all alphabetical list at the end. Compound words are shown under their primaries in the analytical lists, but not in the master-list.

⁶ *The Frequency of Latin Words and Their Endings* (Columbia diss.; Chicago 1939) 44-80. The selections from classical prose counted by Diederich were from Avery's *Latin Prose Literature* and totalled 49,363 running words; the classical poetry was from *The Oxford Book of Latin Verse* and totalled 75,323 running words.

¹ The idea of the list grew out of researches and other work done in connection with the Latin project of the Committee on Educational Policies of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South, under the chairmanship of Lenore Geweke, between 1946 and 1949. I have been assisted in some parts of the work by Austin M. Lashbrook, now of the University of Illinois, and Marion J. Lewis.

² I am cognizant of the stern objections raised against frequency lists by William E. Bull ("Natural Frequency and Word Counts," *CJ* 44 [1948-49] 469-484). But pending the development of a more ingenious psychology, or of more capacious memories in our students, it still seems to me that one has to begin learning the vocabulary of a language at the beginning, with the commonest words in it.

³ The list in its present form is not suitable for direct use by students, at least by elementary students. It is meant primarily as an aid for teachers.

⁴ *A Latin Word List*, College Entrance Examination Board (New York 1927); it is an extension and amplification of the work of Gonzalez Lodge, *The Vocabulary of High School Latin* (New York 1912).

NOTE: The Editor wishes to join the author in thanking the Bollingen Foundation, which has made the publication of this vocabulary possible by a grant to the Classical Association of the Atlantic States covering the extra cost of a double issue.

A limited number of copies of the double issue are

available to subscribers at the single-copy price quoted *supra*, page 226; to others at double the price there quoted for non-subscribers. Copies of this second fascicle bound separately may be obtained from the Service Bureau of the American Classical League, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, at 20¢ each, prepaid.

3. All words in Diederich, not included under 1 or 2, which occur 20 times or more in *classical prose and poetry together*.⁷

4. All words, not so far included, which occur 10 times or more in the first six books of the *Aeneid*.⁸ (Hence the vocabulary includes *all* such words.) These words are marked by an extra figure in parentheses, giving their frequency in *Aeneid* 1-6, at the right of the second column of figures.

5. A very few words which on the basis of other evidence⁹ would seem to be considerably more frequent in prose than Diederich's count indicates. These words are marked by an extra figure in parentheses at the right of the first column.

The number of words in each category is as follows:

1	829
2	447
3	30
4	66
5	5
Total	1377 ¹⁰

No proper names have been included, except one or two of special etymological interest (e.g., *Augustus*, *Iup-*

iter), and only those numerals which were frequent enough to rate inclusion on the same basis as other words.

The figures in the two columns are from Diederich, the first representing frequency in prose, the second in poetry.

The list is weighted somewhat in favor of prose,¹¹ on the ground that the student's first reading is somewhat more likely to be in prose than in poetry, but with a counter-weighting in favor of Vergil, on the ground that Vergil is often read earlier nowadays than he used to be (in the third year in some high schools, where Cicero and Vergil are read in alternate years, and in the second year in some colleges) and is likely to be the first Latin poet read in any great quantity. Those who are not concerned with Vergil can easily pass over the special Vergilian words (category 4). The citation of both prose and poetic frequency for all words enables the user to discriminate at will. He can gather at a glance which are wholly or primarily prosaic (e.g., *aliquando*, *apud*), which are wholly or primarily poetic (e.g., *aequor*, *puella* [!]), and which are more or less equally shared (e.g., *aequus*, *amicus*).

The second main feature of the vocabulary is that it lists all etymologically related words together.¹² This statement covers not only such well-known and transparent types of relation as verbs compounded with prepositions (see, e.g., *cum*, *per*), denominatives (*cura*, *curo*; *laus*, *laudo*), privatives (*amicus*, *inimicus*; *certus*, *incertus*; see under *in-*, neg.), etc., but all cases in which a connection is certain, whatever the type of kinship or relation. Some of the connections are anything but transparent, at least to users who are not trained philologists, and they may be dubious of the practical value of such listings. Furthermore, there is no handy, up-to-date, and reliable compendium of Latin etymology available in English to which they can turn;¹³ and it is

⁷ This somewhat mitigates the arbitrariness of the limits set for Categories 1 and 2 and avoids the exclusion of some words which are fairly evenly divided between prose and poetry, as against words with a higher frequency in prose or poetry alone but with a lower total. Cf. *regio* as against *auctoritas* and *fetus*, *us*. But any frequency scheme, however weighted, remains essentially arbitrary; see Bull's critique already referred to (*supra*, n. 2).

⁸ These are taken from George H. Lucas, *Frequency Word Lists for Vergil's "Aeneid"* (Books I-VI), published by the author, Box 64, Bordentown, N. J., 1950; price 75c. This work shows all words occurring 6 times or more in *Aeneid* 1-6; Lucas' earlier list ("Vocabulary in *Aeneid* I-VI," *CJ* 44 [1948-49] 108-121) gives all words occurring 3 times or more, but is differently arranged.

⁹ These are drawn from a word count of eight prose authors made for the CAMWS Latin project (see *supra*, n. 1) by Miss Geweke and the present writer. The count had indicative value but was not carried to the stage of publication.

¹⁰ The following figures are offered for comparison. The three columns give: (1) total number of words in each list, (2) number of words in each which are not in the present vocabulary, (3) number of such words (i.e., those in column 2) which are simple compounds or transparent derivatives of words that are in the present vocabulary.

College Board list	1720	660	278
Sec. Educ. Board list	782	167	78
*N. Y. State syllabus	1520	456	242
**Vis-Ed Latin cards	1000	292	142

* *Experimental Syllabus Materials in Latin*, published by the University of the State of New York (Albany 1949) 1-8.

** Vis-Ed Latin Vocabulary Cards, published by the Visual Education Association, 230 West 5th Street, Dayton 2, Ohio. There are 1000 cards, one for each basic word. I have not counted the related words (some 1300) which are also shown on the cards.

¹¹ But it should be remembered that each of the successive categories represents an increment, not a class in itself. Many of the words admitted under category 1 are also frequent in poetry, many of them in fact more frequent in poetry than in prose. Hence the figures given above for the five categories do not represent any census as to the number of "prosaic" or "poetic" words.

¹² This seems more natural, more illuminating as to the nature of language, and more useful for both Latin and English word-study, than a grouping by years or levels (College Board list and others), parts of speech (Sec. Educ. Board list), or abstract categories of meaning (Diederich: see his "recommended basic vocabulary," *op. cit.* [*supra*, n. 6] 86-113, and the arguments offered for his classification, *ibid.* 83-85). All these schemes are arbitrary and irrelevant to the actual connections of meaning between words.

¹³ T. G. Tucker, *A Concise Etymological Dictionary of Latin* (Halle 1931) is quite unreliable. The etymologies in the old Harpers' Latin dictionary are obsolete and can be trusted only

obvious that the requisite explanations could not be added here without swelling the list into a book. But even the most opaque connection may excite curiosity and open up new vistas of thought, and most of the etymologies are not so obscure; good examples are the groups *ago, deus, rego*. I believe that to follow the processes of thought and imagination that lie behind these word-groupings, or even to get a glimpse of them, is one of the most rewarding experiences a student can get from Latin. And it is well known that etymology is the most directly and perennially fascinating aspect of language to most beginners.

The method of listing is that every member of a given word-family is shown under the base word, or under the simplest in the group; thus *actas* (originally *acritas*) and *acternus* appear under *acrum*; *certo* (frequentative), *certus* (originally perf. pass. part.), and *crimen*, together with their derivatives and compounds, as well as *decerno*, under *cerno*. Indentation means derivation from or other relationship to the unindented word next above. Hence it is not to be assumed that the indented word is a direct compound or simple derivative of the unindented word; the relation may be indirect and of various kinds. In other words, the form of listing shows relatedness, but not the specific kind and degree of relatedness.

The etymologies have been verified in Ernout-Meillet,¹⁴ and no connection has been shown in any case which is doubtful according to that authority. Hence when words are not grouped together the user can assume that no proven connection exists between them, in spite of appearances or suppositions to the contrary: e.g., *populus* and *publicus*; *veho* and *vehemens*.

Simple compounds (e.g., *animadverto, eloquentia, immortalis, possum, sicut*) have their primary listing under

where the connection is simple or obvious anyway. Edward Y. Lindsay, *An Etymological Study of the Ten Thousand Words in Thorndike's Teacher's Word Book*, Bloomington, Indiana 1927 (= Indiana University Studies, Vol. 12) should be used with caution and in any case is only an indirect source for Latin etymologies. An inclusive *Bibliography on Word Study and General Language*, revised by W. L. Carr (November 1951), can be secured for twenty cents from the American Classical League Service Bureau, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

¹⁴ A. Ernout, A. Meillet, *Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue latine* (2 vols.; Paris 1951), the standard authority at present. I have deliberately not used A. Walde, J. B. Hofmann, *Lateinisches etymologisches Wörterbuch* (Heidelberg 1939; [still appearing]), because for a practical purpose like the present one the multiplication of authorities can only lead to confusion.

the base word (*verto, loquor, morior, sum, sic*¹⁵) and a secondary listing under the compounding element or elements (*ad, animus; e; in-, neg.; potis; ut*). In all secondary listings the word—but not its frequencies—is shown in parentheses. In a few cases, where the word is clearly a compound and the prefix is obvious but the root element is unknown or uncertain, the compound is listed only once, under the prefix: e.g., *cohors, praeda, praesto*.

Parentheses around an entire entry (word and frequencies) indicate words not frequent enough to be listed in their own right, but shown as the ancestors or bases of other words (e.g., *aro, cruor, pleo*).¹⁶

Entire absence of frequency figures indicates that the word does not appear in Diederich at all.

In spite of multiple listings, an etymological scheme is bound to conflict with the alphabet at many points. A number of cross-references have been given; but to make them complete would have swollen the list out of all proportion. Hence the user will still need a little ingenuity and alertness. A good rule of thumb is that the word being sought, if it is in the list, will be found within six word-groups (= six key words) before or after its alphabetical place. Thus *forum* is under *forem*, four entries before its own alphabetical place, and *precor* under *prex*, three entries after.

Such a list has many uses: to show at a glance the commonest compounds from a given word, or of a given type, so that one can avoid spending time on rare examples; to display word relations which are simple enough in themselves but may not be familiar to the teacher or emphasized by the textbook; to suggest connections that are revelatory of Roman life or character; and so on. Above all, the list should foster an organic view of Latin words and their meanings, and so of the growth of language in general, as a corrective to the mechanical view that results from over-concentration on parts of speech, inflectional classes (declensions, conjugations, etc.), and the alphabet.

¹⁵ Pronominal and adverbial compounds like *aliquis, interea, tamquam* have had to be treated somewhat arbitrarily. Verbs that are clearly denominative are listed under the respective nouns, e.g. *ludus, ludo; sonus, sono*; but in cases of the type *erro, error; timeo, timor* the verb has been shown as primary. Again the form of listing must not be taken as displaying the exact kind and degree of each relationship.

¹⁶ These are not counted in the total of 1377 words.

A BASIC LATIN VOCABULARY ALONG ETYMOLOGICAL LINES

The first and second columns of figures refer to word-frequencies in prose and verse respectively; for details see *supra*, pages 241-243.

a, ab	370	227	cogito	14	6	ardeo	9	29
(abeo)	17	28	cogitatio	19	2	ardor	2	16
(absu)	17	28	exiguus	6	14	arduus	5	12 (14)
(amitto)	16	14	perago	7	15	(aro)	(3)	(4)
(aperio)	17	12	aio	13	13	aratum	0	16
(aufero)	18	17	ala	4	8 (14)	arvum	1	35
(averto)	13	6	ales	0	32	ars	27	68
ac: see at			albus	2	17	arma	57	77
acer	17	22	alius	185	91	armo	13	13
acies	70	8	alienus	23	13	artus, us	1	17
ad	482	251	aliquando	14	0	arx	10	22
(accedo)	20	14	aliquis	117	27	asper	6	18
(accido)	23	3	alter	59	59	astrum	2	45
(accipio)	62	38	alternus	1	22	at	43	134
(addo)	11	29	alo	7	18	atque, ac	411	314
(adeo, adv.)	4 (37)	3	adulescens	18	2	ater	2	19
(adeo, ire)	33	33	almus	0	17	audeo	24	37
(adhibeo)	10	5	altus	18	88	audax	13	15
(adhuc)	28	15	proles	2	23	audio	59	45
(adicio)	16	5	amnis	9	49	augeo	19	16
(adorior)	10	1	amo	25	146	auctor	24	13
(adsum)	18	62	amicus	39	57	auctoritas	10	0
(adulescens)	18	2	amicitia	18	12	Augustus	14	18
(adverto)	2 (33)	5	inimicus	14	5	auxilium	17	8
(adversus)	43	18	amor	9	203	aula	1	15
(animad- verto)	14	0	amplector: see plecto			aura	0	47
(affero)	21	8	amplus	16	11	auris	12	30
(afficio)	10	10	an	42	41	aurum	10	60
(appareo)	12	6	anguis	8	13	aureus	7	48
(appello)	26	2	anima	9	48	auster	1	8 (12)
(ascendo)	11	3	animus	141	117	aut	240	188
(aspicio)	8	23	animadverto	14	0	autem	101	7
(assiduus)	4	21	annus	47	111	avidus	2	20
aeger	13	14	ante	58	98	avis	4	42
aequus	21	23	antea	12	0	avus	2	16
aequor	0	46	antiquus	11	22	avunculus	11	0
aes	5	33	antrum	0	23	barbarus	7	16
(aestimo)	(5)	(3)	anxius	4	16	beatus	35	8
existimo	30	0	aperio	17	12	bellum	66	94
aestus	3	15	(operio)	12	5	bibo	2	24
aevum	5	52	aptus	7	17	bis: see duo		
actas	48	40	coepi	39	28	blandus	3	29
aeternus	8	50	apud	61	5	bonus	100	80
aether	0	31	aqua	18	80	bene	23	51
ager	23	37	ara	3	24	bos	7	15
(agricola)	11	15	(arbitr)	(1)	(3)	bracchium	4	13 (10)
ago	70	89	arbitror	19	1	brevis	9	33
agito	11	23	(arceo)	(2)	(4)	cado	11	59
agmen	19	20	exerceo	12	9	accido	23	3
cogo	22	36	exercitus	57	2	casus	32	31
			arcus	0	23	incido	10	5

caecus	3	23	censeo	8	17	consulo	24	11
(caedo)	(8)	(11)	centum	8	19	consilium	65	13
caedes	23	19	centurio	11	0	consul	35	29
occido	19	24	cerno	12	41	consularis	10	0
caelum	19	162	certo	6	25	contra: see cum		
caelestis	9	15	certamen	10	9	cor	3	34
caeruleus	0	23	certus	43	51	cornu	33	22
campus	13	53	incertus	11	13	corona	3	18
(candeo)	(0)	(7)	crimen	16	25	corpus	71	121
candidus	3	44	discrimen	10	7	cras	0	31
incendium	13	8	decerno	11	2	credo: see do		
incendo	5	2 (22)	cervix	4	15	creo	2	23
canis	2	19	ceteri	87	17	creber	10	8
cano	4	99	charta	1	16	cresco	10	26
canto	0	23	chorus	0	31	crimen: see cerno		
'cantus	4	38	cibus	11	12	crinis	0	29
carmen	12	183	cicio	2	6 (10)	(cruor)	(3)	(12)
capillus	2	22	citus	9	28	crudelis	7	17
capio	69	73	excito	16	0	cruentus	2	15
accipio	62	38	sollicitus	7	17	cubile	1	15
captivus	12	4	cingo	7	22	culmen: see cello		
excipio	24	12	cinis	6	39	culpa	12	13
incipio	17	28	(circus)	(3)	(3)	cultus: see colo		
praecipio	19	14	circa	23	10	cum (see also		
praecipuus	11	10	circum	6	21	qui, quis)	417	383
recipio	17	16	(circumdo)	11	9	(coepi)	39	28
caput	27	62	(circumdo)	12	3	(cogo)	22	36
praeceps	6	9 (14)	(circum-			(cogito)	14	6
careo	3	31	venio)	10	1	(cogitatio)	19	2
carina	0	13 (13)	civis	35	14	(cognosco)	31	22
carmen: see cano			civilis	10	7	cohors	26	5
carpo	1	19	civitas	46	2	(colligo)	12	16
carus	8	39	clades	13	10	(comes)	4	44
castra	53	25	(clamo)	(2)	(11)	(committo)	16	12
castellum	12	0	clamor	18	9	(commodus)	8	12
castus	3	29	clarus	18	47	(communis)	18	17
causa	80	47	classis	12	13	(comparo)	18	6
caveo	8	20	claudio	13	23	(complector)	14	18
cavus	3	24	clementia	17	3	(compono)	12	21
cedo	21	53	clipeus	2	3 (11)	(concedo)	13	14
accedo	20	14	coeipi: see aptus			(concurro)	13	5
cesso	5	20	cognosco: see nosco			(condicio)	12	2
concedo	13	14	cogo: see ago			(condo)	18	54
discedo	14	14	cohors: see cum			(confero)	33	13
excedo	13	3	collis: see cello			(conficio)	32	7
procedo	13	11	collum	2	21	(conicio)	13	0
celebro	8	15	colo	19	53	(coniunx)	7	53
celer	13	25	agricola	11	15	(consequor)	25	4
celeritas	10	0	cultus, a, um	6	15	(consido)	8	4 (13)
(cello)			cultus, us	10	15	(conspicio)	14	7
celsus	1	24	color	5	30	(constituo)	20	5
collis	10	13	coma	1	63	(consto)	34	13
culmen	1	8 (11)	comes: see eo, ire			(consuetudo)	19	0
(cena)	(6)	(4)	conor	12	9	(contemno)	17	15
ceno	11	1				(contineo)	23	18
						(contingo)	13	24

(contio)	10	0	diu	30	30	duco	38	89
contra	20	15	divus	3	89	deduco	11	20
(convenio)	16	14	divinus	7	16	dux	29	53
(converto)	17	8	Iuppiter	10	73	educo	11	9
(copia)	45	11	dexter	22	31	dulcis	5	98
(corripio)	4	11 (18)	dico	225	250	dum	35	110
(corrumpo)	20	4	condicio	12	2	(interdum)	10	11
(cunctus)	15	65	indico	20	10	(nondum)	9	14
(mecum)	11	31	iudex	16	15	duo	49	24
(quicumque)	22	57	iudicium	19	0	bis	1	22
(quoniam)	16	26	iudico	8 (30)	2	durus	4	73
(secum)	10	6	dies: see deus			e, ex	271	137
(tecum)	5	28	digitus	6	19	(educo)	11	9
cunctus: see iugum			dignus	22	53	(efficio)	22	13
cupio	8	34	dignitas	25	0	(effor)		(11)
cupido	8	29	dirus	1	17	(effundo)	6	15
cupidus	5	18	(dis-, di-, dif-)			(egredior)	14	5
cur: see qui, quis			(differo)	15	9	(egregius)	12	12
cura	37	99	(difficilis)	10	7	(eloquentia)	18	0
curo	13	19	(diligio)	9	18	(eripio)	14	23
securus	4	26	(diligens)	20	1	(evado)	2	17
curro	5	19	(dimitto)	11	12	(evenio)	12	8
concurro	13	5	(discedo)	14	14	(excedo)	13	3
curtus	0	26	(discrimen)	10	7	(excipio)	24	12
cursus	15	38	(diversus)	16	19	(excito)	16	0
procurro	12	1	(divido)	15	11	(excutio)	8	9 (10)
curvus	0	12 (10)	disco	16	19	(exemplum)	13	12
custos	7	25	diu: see deus			(exeo)	11	2
custodia	17	2	dives, dis	21	45	(exerceo)	12	9
damnum	2	16	divitiae	16	16	(exercitus)	57	2
damno	8	14	divus, divinus: see deus			(exiguus)	6	14
daps	0	16	do	90	277	(existimo)	30	0
de	176	137	addo	11	29	(exorior)	5	15
(debeo)	29	33	circumdo	11	9	(expedio)	11	3
(decerno)	11	2	condo	18	54	(experior)	10	15
(deduco)	11	20	credo	49	70	(exsisto)	10	2
defendo	18	11	incredibilis	12	0	(expecto)	19	12
(defero)	14	9	donum	5	28	(exstinguo)	11	13
(deficio)	15	25	dono	12	27	extra	12	2
(deinde)	60	12	mando	11	12	extremus	17	41
deliciae	2	16	perdo	15	25	ecce	4	23
(deligo)	10	4	prodo	12	19	edo ('eat')	16	27
denique	10	25	reddo	26	45	ego, mei, mihi,		
(descendo)	9	13	trado	25	18	me	288	741
(desero)	12	40	doceo	34	88	mecum	11	31
(desino)	5	22	doleo	5	21	meus	97	371
(destituo)	10	5	dolor	14	43	egregius: see grex		
(desum)	22	12	dolus	4	5 (20)	(emo)	(6)	(5)
(detraho)	15	10	domus	58	124	exemplum	13	12
deceat	8	21	dominus	30	43	praemium	17	10
decus	7	52	domina	1	35	en	2	18
densus	7	23	donec	11	13	enim	166	37
deus	75	231	dubius	15	16	ensis	1	16
dea	1	47	dubito	11	8	eo, ire	18	115
dies	114	172				abeo	17	28

adeo	33	33	aufero	18	17	fremo	0	4 (10)
circum eo	12	3	confero	33	13	fretum	0	28
comes	4	44	defero	14	9	frigus	7	16
ex eo	11	2	differo	15	9	frigidus	5	17
initium	17	1	infero	21	8	frons, dis	0	16
iter	43	25	perfero	10	12	frons, tis	9	22
ob eo	6	21	praefero	9	11	fruor	4	17
per eo	20	49	refero	36	73	fructus	14	9
praetereo	10	16	ferrum	13	26	frumentum	11	2
redeo	47	27	ferus	14	85	frux	2	22
sub eo	12	39	ferox	8	12	frustra: see fraus		
subito	5	15	fessus	11	24	fugio	28	61
transeo	17	13	festus	3	25	fuga	19	22
epistula	14	2	fetus, us	0	15	fulgeo	2	21
equidem: see quidem			fides	29	56	fulmen	1	27
equus	30	48	fidus	3	14 (12)	fundo	12	25
eques	63	12	figo	2	21	effundo	6	15
equitatus	17	0	filius	20	11	(fundus)	(3)	(2)
ergo	27	32	filia	10	7	profundus	0	18
erro	8	40	figo	9	33	funus	7	44
error	5	16	figura	8	14	furor, is	1	25
et	1278	1900	finis	33	47	futurus: see sum		
etiam	182	95	fio: see facio			gaudeo	7	47
fabula, fama: see for			flamma	12	63	gaudium	3	30
facio	219	177	flecto	5	22	gelidus	1	17
afficio	10	10	fleo	11	70	geminus	3	24
conficio	32	7	flos	1	71	gemitus	4	6 (18)
deficio	15	25	floreo	9	11	gena	0	22
efficio	22	13	fluo	3	32	gero	47	40
facies	4	23	fluctus	4	21	gigno	16	17
facilis	37	36	flumen	27	48	genitor	0	15
difficilis	10	7	focus	1	18	gens	24	60
facinus	10	3	foedus, a, um	8	37	genus	69	56
fio	62	39	folium	1	17	germanus	0	5 (11)
interficio	25	0	fons	4	44	ingenium	47	41
officium	13	21	(for, fari)	(6)	(7)	nascor	8	40
perficio	12	2	effor		(11)	natus	22	79
praeicio	11	3	fabula	5	19	natura	54	63
proficiscor	12	2	fama	18	48	gladius	19	5
significo	12	7	fas	5	21	gloria	26	28
fallo	18	29	nefas	2	19	(gradior)	(0)	(2)
fallax	1	16	fatum	5	108	egredior	14	5
falsus	13	22	fore: see sum			ingredior	11	7
fames	8	13	forem, es	9	34	progredior	11	1
familia	14	0	foris	4	33	gramen	0	16
familiaris	11	0	forum	6	14	grandis	4	17
fas, fatum: see for			forma	17	40	gratus	10	40
faveo	0	31	formosus	2	19	gratia	29	22
fax	4	34	fors	2	9 (26)	gravis	37	78
felix	13	61	forsitan	3	25	gravidus	0	15
femina	12	23	fortuna	49	58	grex	2	22
infelix	5	15	fortis	43	59	egregius	12	12
fere	24	2	frango	8	33	gremium	1	17
ferio	2	16	frater	13	50	gurgis	2	18
fero	67	228	(fraus)	(4)	(14)			
affero	21	8	frustra	11	22			

habeo	116	208	immo	10	1	inferus	13	40
adhibeo	10	5	(in-, neg.)			imus		(27)
debeo	29	33	(ignoro)	13	3	ingens	22	28
habitus, us	12	5	(ignotus)	5	28	inquam	62	15
praebeo	10	24	(immanis)	3	11 (26)	io	0	30
prohibeo	11	12	(immensus)	5	22	ira	23	23
haereo	6	11 (21)	(immortalis)	16	5	irascor	14	16
harena	3	10	(impius)	3	26	is	731	89
haud	31	19	(improbis)	6	20	(ea)		
haurio	7	14	inanis	2	22	interea	2	17
herba	1	30	(incertus)	11	13	postea	13	1
heros	2	13 (15)	(incredibilis)	12	0	praeterea	17	10
heu	1	28	(infelix)	5	15	(eo)	(2)	(8)
hic	514	760	(ingratus)	2	20	adeo	4 (37)	3
hinc	14	56	(inimicus)	14	5	ideo	13	1
huc	7	46	(iniuria)	19	4	ibi	32	13
adhuc	28	15	(integer)	13	12	inde	31	27
hiems	9	13	(invitus)	3	16	deinde	60	12
hibernus	10	9	in	1006	842	proinde	10	2
historia	11	2	(impedio)	12	2	ipse	208	323
homo : see humus			(impello)	17	11	ita	96	25
honus	29	57	(impendeo)	10	6	itaque	68	3
honestus	19	6	(impero)	16	8	item	12	5
hora	16	31	(imperator)	21	0	iterum	13	15
horreo	2	18	(imperium)	38	21	iste	54	56
horridus	0	22	(impetus)	19	10	iter : see eo, ire		
hortor	16	1	(impleo)	7	17	iubeo	60	62
hospes	8	21	(impono)	14	20	iugum	7	40
hostis	104	35	(incendium)	13	8	coniunx	7	53
huc : see hic			(incendo)	5	2 (22)	iungo	6	46
humanus	33	21	(incido)	10	5	cunctus	15	65
humus	5	32	(incipio)	17	28	iuxta	3	4 (13)
homo	149	72	(indico)	20	10	Iuppiter : see deus		
nemo	42	22	(infero)	21	8	ius	25	48
hymenaeus	0	52	(ingenium)	47	41	iniuria	19	4
iacio	9	18	(ingredior)	11	7	(iudex)	16	15
adicio	16	5	(inicio)	11	7	(iudicium)	19	0
conicio	13	0	(initium)	17	1	(iudico)	8 (30)	2
iaceo	14	58	(insidiae)	16	8	iuro	14	14
iacto	13	16	(insignis)	7	20	iustus	14	29
inicio	11	7	(instituto)	28	5	iuvo	6	50
obicio	11	4	(insto)	10	15	iucundus	7	21
traicio	21	4	(instruo)	13	5	iuvenis	13	73
iam	115	310	(intendo)	17	5	iuvenicus	1	18
(etiam)	182	95	inter	98	88	iuventa	3	19
(quoniam)	16	26	(intellego)	21	1	iuventus	6	7 (10)
ibi : see is			interdum	10	11	labor, i	0	26
idem	101	63	(interea)	2	17	labor, oris	24	63
igitur	36	17	(interficio)	25	0	lacrima	8	61
ignis	23	113	interim	20	1	lacus	10	22
ille	390	412	(intersum)	12	2	laedo	1	20
illic	4	29	intra	18	4	laetus	6	51
olim	5	28	(invenio)	25	19	laevus	5	12 (17)
imber	3	33	(invideo)	8	29	lapis	5	23
imitor	10	12	(invidia)	11	10	largus	2	20
imago	7	28	inde : see is			lateo	3	17

latus, a, um	24	35	(luo)	(1)	(6)	miles	88	33
latus, eris	10	15	(lustrum)	(0)	(12)	militaris	18	0
laurus	0	28	lustrum	1	14 (17)	militia	4	15
laus	33	37	solvo	12	64	mille	36	25
laudo	20	24	lyra	0	21	minor	17	24
legatus: see lex			maestus	2	34	minimum	16	7
lego, ere	32	69	magis	63	65	minister	11	15
colligo	12	16	magister	6	20	minus	34	28
deligo	10	4	magistratus	15	0	mirus	9	17
diligo	9	18	magnus	111	175	miror	14	45
diligens	20	1	magnitudo	29	0	misceo	5	43
intellego	21	1	maior	55	57	miser	18	74
legio	34	4	(malo)	15	21	miseror	4	13 (14)
neglego	12	11	maximus	84	40	mitis	3	21
lenis	2	22	malus	67	132	mitto	54	55
lentus	1	19	maneo	11	36	amitto	16	14
leo	1	25	(manis)			committo	16	12
letum	0	21	immanis	3	11 (26)	dimitto	11	12
levis	25	67	Manes	0	21	omitto	13	0
levo	1	20	maturus	4	17	permitto	11	27
lex	26	69	manus	62	148	promitto	12	16
(lego, are)	(4)	(0)	(mando)	11	12	remitto	10	9
legatus	12	0	mare	30	68	modus	98	125
liber, a, um	37	24	maritus	11	50	commodus	8	12
liberalis	15	1	marmor	1	15	quomodo	13	0
libertas	15	7	mater	21	105	moenia	7	18
libertus	13	1	materia	11	17	murus	10	14
liber, ri	16	7	maximus: see magis			moles	3	24 (18)
libellus	7	19	medius	38	55	moneo: see memini		
libet	2	18	melior: see multus			mons	23	48
libens	9	12	membrum	6	42	monstro, monstrum, monumentum:		
libo	0	19	memini	9	30	see memini		
licet	25	56	mens	18	101	mora	4	21
(scilicet)	4	16	monco	11	29	moror	17	16
limen	4	37	monumen-			morbus	8	15
lingua	9	31	tum	9	12	morior	17	49
linquo	2	31	monstrum	4	11 (15)	mors	59	110
relinquo	41	44	monstro	1	10 (12)	mortalis	14	43
reliquus	48	1	memor	6	21	immortalis	16	5
liquor	0	15	memoria	32	0	mortuus	17	4
liquidus	1	17	memoro	9	22	mos	43	57
lis	0	17	mensa	4	17	moveo	46	85
littera	38	7	mereo	11	60	mox	22	24
litus	9	46	mergo	1	18	mulier	7	14
locus	134	71	merus	3	22	multus	146	139
loco	11	10	messis	0	20	melior	25	39
longus	61	133	(metior)	(6)	(4)	multitudo	30	0
loquor	41	58	immensus	5	22	mundus, a, um	4	34
eloquentia	18	0	mensis	5	15	mundus, i	8	51
luceo	2	19	metus	34	26	munus	16	73
lumen	10	65	metuo	11	34	communis	18	17
luna	5	35	meus: see ego			murmur	1	17
lux	21	50	mico	0	15	murus: see moenia		
lucus	1	22				muto	13	35
(ludus)	(3)	(11)				myrtus	0	17
ludo	0	30						

nam	100	105	nubilus	1	15	par	19	38
namque	11	26	nubo	3	23	pariter	9	21
nunc	48	212	nudus	9	19	parco	11	39
narro: see nosco			numen	2	62	pareo	9	12
nascor, natus, natura: see gigno			numerus	40	29	appareo	12	6
navis	22	9	numero	6	18	pario	10	36
(ne-, neg.)			nunc: see nam			parens	17	81
nē	163	108	nuntius	17	9	paro	40	25
(nequiquam)	5	6 (17)	nuntio	11	6	comparo	18	6
(nefas)	2	19	ob	16	6	impero	16	8
(neglego)	12	11	(obco)	6	21	inperator	21	0
nego	26	25	(obicio)	11	4	imperium	38	21
(negotium)	13	6	(obstupesco)	0	3 (10)	pars	76	108
(nemo)	42	22	(obvius)	12	12	reperio	22	13
neque, nec	371	739	(occido)	19	24	pateo	18	29
(nescio)	16	25	(omitto)	13	0	pater	47	103
neve, neu	3	20	(opprimo)	12	8	(Iuppiter)	10	73
nihil, nil	128	68	(ostendo)	25	11	patrius	0	17
nisi	72	41	obscurus	6	11 (13)	patria	28	49
(nolo)	14	24	oculus	29	56	patior	21	36
(non)	488	681	odium	11	6	patientia	11	1
(nondum)	9	14	odor	2	17	paucus	36	21
(nullus)	94	142	olim: see ille			parvus	17	64
(numquam)	34	58	omnis	378	301	parum	20	9
(quin)	18	34	operio	12	5	paulus	30	9
-ne	44	68	(aperio)	17	12	pauper	1	20
necesse	17	8	opiatio	15	0	pax	11	38
necto	0	20	oportet	17	3	pectus	10	95
nemus	2	43	ops	27	47	pecus, udis	4	21
nepos	4	16	copia	45	11	pecunia	26	1
niger	4	42	(officium)	13	21	pecus, oris	3	25
nimbus: see nubes			optimus	25	14	pedes, itis: see pes		
nimius	8	24	opus	62	63	pelagus	2	33
niteo	2	25	opto	8	30	pello	11	14
nitidus	1	20	orbis	12	101	appello	26	2
nix	6	24	ordo	27	23	impello	17	11
niveus	0	27	orno	8	18	pulso	0	19
noceo	9	26	orior	30	51	pendo	5	27
nomen	41	118	adorior	10	1	pendeo	1	22
non: see unus			exorior	5	15	impendeo	10	6
nos, nobis	76	134	os, oris	19	117	pondus	14	30
noster	105	226	ora	1	20	suspendo	4	13 (10)
nosco	8	63	oro	12	6	(penes)	(1)	(1)
cognosco	31	22	oratio	22	1	penetro	4	17
(gnarus)			orator	18	2	penitus	3	11 (10)
narro	7	14	osculum	0	25	penna	0	15
ignoro	13	3	os, ossis	2	38	per	139	333
ignotus	5	28	otium	11	25	(perago)	7	15
nobilis	16	32	negotium	13	6	(perdo)	15	25
notus	11	62	ovis	1	16	(pereeo)	20	49
noto	5	18	paene	18	8	(perfero)	10	12
novus	29	90	palleo	0	20	(perficio)	12	2
nox	53	115	palma	1	18	(permitto)	11	27
nocturnus	10	18	pando	2	24	(perpetuus)	12	10
nubes	6	21	passim	8	9 (10)	(persequor)	11	3
nimbus	2	9 (14)	passus, us	10	9	(perterreo)	13	0

(pertineo)	20	1	potestas	9	11	propter	22	21
(pervenio)	31	8	(prae)	(8)	(3)	proximus	35	37
periculum	54	12	(praebeo)	10	24	proprio	7	38
exerior	10	15	(praeceps)	6	9 (14)	proprius: see privus		
pes	21	83	(praecipio)	19	14	prora		(10)
expedio	11	3	(praecipuus)	11	10	pubes	1	9 (10)
impedio	12	2	praeda	9	11	publicus	101	13
pedes, itis	14	3	(praefero)	9	11	pudet	4	21
peto	43	82	(praeficio)	11	3	pudor	3	30
impetus	19	10	(praemium)	17	10	puer	19	110
perpetuus	12	10	(praesidium)	17	5	puella	1	123
repeto	16	12	praesto, are	28	22	pugna	27	12
pingo	3	25	(praesum)	11	0	pugno	25	12
pinguis	2	20	(praesens)	13	6	pulcher	7	44
piscis	0	13	praeter	17	7	pulso: see pello		
pius	6	55	(praeterea)	17	10	puppis	2	11 (28)
impius	3	26	(praetereo)	10	16	purpura	2	15
pietas	5	25	pratum	1	17	purpureus	0	25
placeo	21	40	premo	9	59	purus	4	35
placidus	6	28	opprimo	12	8	puto	51	54
planus	13	4	pretium	9	18	quaero	37	78
plaudo	6	14	prex	9	20	quatio	2	26
plebs	9 (97)	10	posco	9	13	excutio	8	9 (10)
(pleo)			precor	3	37	-que	1038	2745
impleo	7	17	primus	114	160	(denique)	10	25
plenus	13	42	princeps	41	15	(itaque)	68	3
plerusque	26	4	principium	16	8	(namque)	11	26
plus	55	48	prior	10	24	(plerusque)	26	4
plurimus	20	15	prius	8	17	(quicumque)	22	57
(plecto)			priscus	1	20	(quisque)	73	117
amplector	3	6 (10)	(privus)			(quoque)	75	81
complector	14	18	privatus	12	7	(undique)	8	14
supplex	2	11 (15)	proprius	12	35	usque	12	28
poculum	2	19	pro	49	61	(uterque)	32	40
poena	15	33	(procedo)	13	11	queror	9	45
poeta	10	31	procul	11	42	qui, quis (see		
polus	0	24	(procurro)	12	1	also ubi	1874	1942
pomum	2	16	(prodo)	12	19	(aliquis)	117	27
pondus: see pendo			(proficiscor)	12	2	(cum)	417	383
pono: see sino			(profundus)	0	18	quondam	4	39
pontus	2	50	(progredior)	11	1	quoniam	16	26
populus	48	57	(prohibeo)	11	12	cur	9	39
popularis	10	3	(proinde)	10	2	qualis	14	47
porta	15	19	(proles)	2	23	quam	49	44
porto	1	15	(promitto)	12	16	(postquam)	34	19
portus	3	11 (31)	(propono)	18	5	quamquam	29	13
posco: see prex			(proprius)	12	35	(quamvis)	17	38
post	43	54	(prosperus)	10	3	quando	9	15
(postea)	13	1	(prosum)	11	30	(ali-		
posterus	20	5	protinus	6	16	quando)	14	0
postquam	34	19	(probus)	(0)	(7)	quantus	57	63
postremus	13	2	improbis	6	20	(tamquam)	40	4
potis	34	35	probo	19	19	(umquam)	27	23
(possum)	259	225	proelium	51	19	(num-		
(potens)	8	22	prope	31	24	quam)	34	58
(potentia)	11	3	propinquus	11	5	(quare)	17	16

quasi	46	6	surgo	5	40	sedeo	7	26
quia	43	29	remus	2	12 (27)	assiduus	4	21
quicumque	22	57	reor	11	11	consido	8	4 (13)
quidam	101	12	-ratio	47	48	insidiae	16	8
quidem	127	35	res	321	149	praesidium	17	5
equidem	8	0 (18)	quare	17	16	sedes	9	41
quin	18	34	rideo	8	33	seges	1	15
quippe	10	7	ripa	14	28	semel	3	23
quisquam	48	51	rivus	1	18	semper	29	109
nequiquam	5	6 (17)	robur: see rubeo			simul	35	52
quisque	73	117	rogo: see rego			similis	22	26
quisquis	27	57	rogus	2	26	singulus	27	9
quo	9	11	ros	0	17	semen: see sero, sevi		
(quomodo)	13	0	rosa	0	35	senex	27	55
quod	84	65	rota	0	20	senatus	23	9
quoque	75	81	rubeo	0	20	senectus	13	7
quot	5	15	robur	7	8 (12)	sentio	21	38
quotiens	7	22	rudis	2	26	sensus	11	13
quies	12	0	rumpo	3	40	sententia	21	3
quiesco	17	13	corrumpo	20	4	sepelio	4	15
radius	0	16	rupes	4	15	sepulcrum	2	42
ramus	3	21	ruo	5	18	sequor	45	55
rapio	9	65	ruina	6	15	consequor	25	4
corripio	4	11 (18)	rus	0	39	persequor	11	3
eripio	14	23	rusticus	3	17	secundus	30	22
rapidus	3	24	sacer	13	101	serenus	2	22
rarus	9	28	sacerdos	6	10 (17)	(sero, serui)	(2)	(5)
ratio: see reor			sacro	0	9 (12)	desero	12	40
ratis	8	21	sanctus	5	40	sermo	32	14
(re-, red-)			saeculum	14	39	sertum	0	21
(recipio)	17	16	saepe	50	91	sero, sevi		(10)
(reddo)	26	45	saevus	4	56	semen	2	19
(redeo)	47	27	sagitta	1	18	servo	15	39
(refero)	36	73	salus	22	12	servus	42	2
religio	12	8	sanguis	14	48	servio	18	9
(relinquo)	41	44	sanus	12	8	si	265	320
(reliquis)	48	1	(sapio)	(0)	(10)	(nisi)	72	41
(remitto)	10	9	sapiens	12	6	(quasi)	46	6
(removeo)	1	15	satis, sat	45	53	sic	65	153
(reperio)	22	13	saxum	15	33	sicut	18	4
(repeto)	16	12	(scando)	(1)	(8)	siquis	0	15
(resono)	0	15	ascendo	11	3	sive, seu	31	97
(respicio)	18	18	descendo	9	13	siccus	0	16
(respondeo)	19	5	scelus	15	24	sidus	5	73
(retineo)	17	17	scio	50	38	signum	32	59
(revertio)	15	8	nescio	16	25	insignis	7	20
(revoco)	12	18	scilicet	4	16	(significo)	12	7
(rursus)	19	20	scopulus	1	9 (21)	sileo	2	19
rego	14	35	scribo	56	29	silentium	10	6
rectus	25	8	scutum	10	1	silva	6	65
regio	9	14	se, secum, sese: see sui			similis, simul: see semel		
rex	60	67	seco	3	8 (12)	sine	64	90
regius	17	7	secundus: see sequor			singulus: see semel		
regnum	17	52	sed	294	240	sinister	12	8
regno	3	18	(securus)	4	26	sino	6	14
rogo	11	28				desino	5	22

pono	35	78	(struo)	(2)	(9)	tum	77	88
compono	12	21	instruo	13	5	tunc	10	59
impono	14	20	studeo	11	7	tango	2	28
propono	18	5	studium	51	16	contingo	13	24
sinus	8	39	studiosus	14	3	integer	13	12
siquis, sive: see si			(stupeo)	3	7	tardus	5	31
socius	18	25	obstupesco	0	3 (10)	taurus	1	25
sol	26	82	sub	19	136	tego	4	25
soleo	33	38	(subeo)	12	39	tectum	15	28
sollicitus: see cico			(subito)	5	15	tellus	2	56
solum	2	5 (13)	sublimis	6	24	telum	10	34
solus	51	107	(supplex)	2	11 (15)	(temno)		
solitudo	12	0	(surgo)	5	40	contemno	17	15
solvo: see luo			(suspendo)	4	13 (10)	tempero	4	20
somnus	18	63	(suspicio, ere)	12	4	templum	12	41
somnium	5	18	(sustineo)	16	15	tempus	103	148
sonus	5	18	(suesco)	(1)	(7)	tempestas	11	6
sonitus	0	13 (13)	consuetudo	19	0	tempto	11	22
sono	7	46	sui, sibi, se	307	174	tenebrae	5	31
resono	0	15	secum	10	6	teneo	41	96
soror	1	44	sese	26	21	contineo	23	18
sors	5	28	suis	231	240	pertineo	20	1
spargo	2	34	sum	1590	1298	retineo	17	17
spatium	21	17	absum	17	28	sustineo	16	15
(specio)			adsum	18	62	tendo	2	22
aspicio	8	23	desum	22	12	intendo	17	5
conspicio	14	7	fore	20	9	ostendo	25	11
respicio	18	18	futurus	25	15	tener	0	70
species	23	23	intersum	12	2	tenuis	5	19
specto	11	20	possum	259	225	tergum	24	22
expecto	19	12	potens	8	22	tero	5	23
suspicio, ere	12	4	potentia	11	3	terra	56	132
sperno	7	15	praesum	11	0	terreo	12	10
spes	38	30	praesens	13	6	perterreo	13	0
prosperus	10	3	prosum	11	30	terror	11	11
spero	18	13	supersum	23	13	thalamus	0	25
spiro	2	23	sumo	10	26	timeo	19	46
spiritus	5	21	super	17	40	timor	18	16
(spondeo)	(0)	(9)	summus	58	59	titulus	1	19
respondeo	19	5	superbus	6	33	tollo	23	25
spumo	0	4 (14)	supero	11	21	tono	0	15
stella	10	23	(supersum)	23	13	torqueo	3	15
sterno	10	19	superus	0	19	torreo	5	17
(stinguo)			superior	22	0	torus	1	40
extinguo	11	13	supra	18	11	tot: see tam		
sto	33	69	supremus	5	19	totus	55	120
consto	34	13	surgo: see rego			traho	11	34
insto	10	15	taceo	2	23	detraho	15	10
(sisto)	(2)	(7)	tacitus	1	25	(trans)	(3)	(4)
exsisto	10	2	tam	62	67	(trado)	25	18
statim	17	1	talis	14	50	(traicio)	21	4
statio	12	4	tamen	134	128	(transeo)	17	13
statuo	14	6	tamquam	40	4	tremo	0	14 (13)
constituo	20	5	tandem	6	24	tres	23	23
destituo	10	5	tantus	105	120	ter	1	22
instituo	28	5	tot	16	37	tertius	17	10

(tribus, us)			urbs	68	85	ver	3	28
tribunus	12	1	urgeo	6	22	vernus	1	17
tribuo	8	14	uro	6	23	verber	4	15
tristis	10	63	urna	1	15	verbum	40	70
triumphus	4	33	usque: see -que			vereor	9 (31)	14
tu, tibi, te	186	866	ut, uter, uterque: see ubi			verto	19	31
tecum	5	28	utor	35	11	adverto	2 (33)	5
tuus	75	326	usus	33	22	adversus	43	18
tueor	15	9	utilis	13	10	(animad- verto)	14	0
tutus	15	31	utilitas	11	0	averto	13	6
tum, tunc: see tam			uva	0	16	converto	17	8
(tumco)	(0)	(5)	uxor	26	17	diversus	16	19
tumultus	9	11	vaco	6	18	revertor	15	8
tumulus	4	17	vacuus	5	25	rursus	19	20
turba	15	56	vanus	5	19	(universus)	18	0
turbo, are	5	12 (12)	vastus	6	14	verso	13	13
turpis	8	26	(vado)	(5)	(8)	versus, us	10	45
uber	4	15	evado	2	17	vertex	3	22
ubi (see also			vadum	4	22	verus	44	64
qui, quis)	68	63	vagus	3	41	vero	88	15
umquam	27	28	valeo	19	48	vester: see vos		
numquam	34	58	valetudo	12	0	vestigium	9	15
unde	15	34	validus	8	12	vestis	9	28
undique	8	14	vallum	13	2	vetus	17	34
ut, uti	506	305	vanus, vastus: see vaco			vetustas	7	15
(sicut)	18	4	varius	14	50	via	30	72
(velut)	28	20	vates	0	68	obvius	12	12
uter	16	2	-ve	36	72	vicis, em	11	23
uterque	32	40	(neve, neu)	3	20	(vicus)	(7)	(0)
ultimus	14	26	(sive, seu)	31	97	vicinus	1	21
ulterior	3	3 (10)	vehemens	14	1	villa	20	2
ultra	11	12	veho	7	40	video	208	225
ultra	7	5 (11)	vel, velut: see volo, velle			invideo	8	29
umbra	3	84	velum	2	19	invidia	11	10
umerus	6	9 (24)	venenum	4	16	(viduus)	(0)	(6)
unda	0	86	venio	67	183	divido	15	11
unus	112	142	contio	10	0	(vigil)	(5)	(8)
non	488	681	convenio	16	14	vigilo	9	12
nondum	9	14	evenio	12	8	vincio	7	19
nullus	40	53	invenio	25	19	vinculum	7	30
nullus	94	142	pervenio	31	8			
universus	18	0	ventus	17	58			

RENAISSANCE OF LATIN

TEACH WITH THE TOOLS OF TODAY

Reach the eye, the ear, the voice

Set an impersonal standard

Drill in unison or individually

Let them take the records home

The solution for the slow student

The answer to modern problems

"Tutor That Never Tires"

RICHARD H. WALKER

8 Masterton Road

Bronxville 8, N. Y.

Write for Check List

YOUR STUDENT LIKES MACHINES

He has never lived without them

Make them part of his learning

Save yourself and serve him

Let him learn what mastery is

Let him try for higher goals

Let him learn the Latin easily

vinco	42	110
victor	12	31
victoria	22	7
vinum	10	11
vir	75	140
virtus	75	38
vireo	1	22
viridis	2	24
virgo	0	64
vis	73	64
vitium	19	8
vitta	0	7 (12)
vivo	40	90
vita	55	150
vivus	19	49
vix	16	37
volo, are	3	27
volucer	1	42
volo, velle	98	93
invitus	3	16
malo	15	21
nolo	14	24
quamvis	17	38
vel	61	80
velut	28	20
voluntas	23	0
voluptas	14	21
volvo	3	18
vos, vobis	30	60
vester	14	33
voceo		(14)
votum	7	72
vox	28	73
voco	32	51
revoco	12	18
vulgus	9	16
vulgo, are	10	11
vulnus	19	28
vultus	17	56

FOURTEENTH INSTITUTE ON THE TEACHING OF LATIN

College of William and Mary
Williamsburg, Virginia

THREE WEEKS
JUNE 23 TO JULY 12, 1952

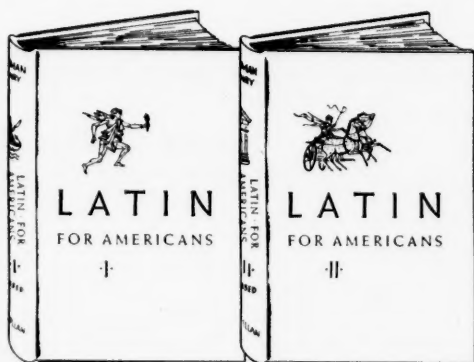
An established institute of national scope in the heart of Colonial Virginia (Williamsburg, Jamestown, Yorktown) devoted to strengthening and vitalizing Latin instruction through lectures and workshop upon curricular problems, instructional materials, and classroom methods; drill in the reading and oral use of Latin; round-table discussions; and observation of a demonstration class. Emphasis upon audiovisual materials and their use. For special bulletin address Dr. A. P. Wagener, Director.

ADDENDA

arbor	7	36
maereo	0	21
maturus	4	17
mollis	3	52
nympha	0	26

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BY THE JUDICIAL PRINTING COMPANY, INC.
NEW YORK 38, N. Y.

Latin as a living language



in a modern

teachable

two-year course:



ULLMAN AND HENRY

L A T I N F O R A M E R I C A N S

—Revised

With refinements and improvements throughout both books in text, illustrations, study helps and procedures. Pre-eminent in the field for more than a quarter century, Ullman and Henry Latin Books continue their leadership in the field of high-school texts.

BOOK I — for 1st year

BOOK II — for 2nd year

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

New York : Chicago : Dallas : Atlanta : San Francisco